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FOUNTAINS

OF

ALCIAT

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Andreae Alciati

Emblematum Fontes Quatuor;

Namely

AN ACCOUNT OF

THE ORIGINAL COLLECTION MADE AT MILAN, 1522,

AND

PHOTO-LITH FAC-SIMILES OF THE EDITIONS,

Augsburg 1531, *Paris* 1534, *and Venice* 1546.

EDITED BY HENRY GREEN, M.A.

With

A Sketch of Alciat's Life

AND

Bibliographical Observations respecting the Early Reprints.

Published for the Holbein Society by

A. BROTHERS, *St. Ann's Square, Manchester; and*

TRÜBNER & CO., *Paternoster Row, London.*

M.DCCC.LXX.

Wyman & Sons, Printers,
Great Queen St. London, W.C.

PREFACE.

WHEN, in the Prospectus of the HOLBEIN SOCIETY'S proposed facsimile Reprints, *the Four Fountains of the Emblems of Alciat* were announced, it was an opinion generally entertained that the Milan Collection of 1522 had been printed, and, though an exceedingly rare book, that copies existed and would not be inaccessible. Very extensive inquiries, however, have led to the conclusion that the Milan collection did not become a printed book until, with a few additions, it was printed at Augsburg in 1531, and at Paris in 1534, and consequently,

that no copy of this *first* Fountain could be obtained for reproduction.

The other *three* Fountains, which, in the Lyons edition of 1551, made up the complete stream of Emblems, have been accessible, and are presented within the present volume in Photolithography. Among the libraries from which the use of original copies have been granted may be mentioned those of the Rev. Thomas Corser, of Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., and of Henry Yates Thompson, Esq.—The favours that are of grace are doubly gracious.

To all who find an interest in following the growth of a work, it will be an advantage to possess the chief sources of it within a single volume, and also, in a Tabular form, a complete list of the Mottoes to the Emblems, with references, first to their sources, and then to the perfect editions in which they occur. Photolith specimens of other editions of the Augsburg and of the Paris first imprints have also been added, and will supply no inapt nor unsuggestive illustrations.

Any little delay that may have arisen in the issue

of the present Volume to the Subscribers has been due to a cause very honourable to our Photographer and Publisher, Mr. BROTHERS: he was chosen as one of the scientific observers who, at Syracuse, in Sicily, carefully noted the late total eclipse of the sun, and was successful in executing photographs of some of the more important phenomena.

The experience of another year as Editor of the HOLBEIN SOCIETY'S publications the more decidedly proves to me that our basis has been too narrow, and that not only should the editorship pass from hand to hand as suitable persons may be found to undertake it, but that neither in the size of the volumes nor in the subjects should there be uniformity. The principle on which the Society commenced was the facsimile reproduction of old and rare volumes in which literature and art are combined. Surely it is an excellent principle, but evidently the superintendence of it might very advantageously change with nearly every fresh reprint by the Society. In the direct interest, then, of our object, I venture to invite communications to our Honorary Secretary, JAMES CROSTON, Esq., Cheetham Hill, Manchester, from those who

may be willing and competent to undertake the editorship of suitable works. Of course, it will be indispensable to such editorship that at least one perfect and good copy of the work proposed should be entrusted to our Publisher, and that such Notes and Observations be supplied as the subject demands.

H G.

KNUTSFORD, *Dec.* 31, 1870.

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GENERAL INDEX.

SKETCH OF THE AUTHOR'S LIFE.

THE very eminent jurisconsult and lawyer of the sixteenth century, Andrea Alciato, or Alciat, as the word is usually printed in French and English, was born at Alzato, a village in the duchy of Milan. It is supposed that it derived its name from Alce, the elk or strong stag, which became the cognizance or badge of the family, and which bore the expressive motto ΜΗΔΕΝ ΑΝΑΒΑΛΛΟΜΕΝΟΣ, Nunquam procrastinandum, *Never procrastinate.* According to Oettinger's *Bibliog. biographique*, his birth took place May 1st, 1492; but if we follow the *Biographie universelle*, it was May 8th of that same year. He died at Pisa, January 12th, 1550,* in his fifty-eighth year.

From his early youth he devoted himself to the pursuit of jurisprudence and of kindred studies, and in his fifteenth year composed his *Paradoxes of the Civil Law.* Tiraboschi's *Storia della Letteratura italiana*, vol. vii. p. 1061, records that at Milan Janus Parrhasius instructed him in Greek and Latin, and that at Pavia Jason Mainus was his teacher in jurisprudence, and at Bologna Carlo Ricini. At the latter university, in 1514, the Doctoriate of Laws was accorded to him when he was only twenty-two years of age.

Until 1517 he followed his profession in Milan; and Bayle's *Dictionnaire historique et critique* affirms, on the

* Several editions of Claude Mignault's *Life of Alciat*, as the Paris edition of 1602, the Rapheleng, 1608, and the Lyons, of 1614, assign 1559 as the date of Alciat's death; but this is incorrect, probably a mere typographical error, copied, and so continued.

authority of a letter from Alciat, that during this time he married a wife, whom he left in Milan when he went to Avignon. For a few years in the university there he became Public Lecturer on Law with great acceptance. In 1521 he returned to Milan, and in 1522 composed, some say printed, a series of one hundred Emblems, which, after various editions, in the Venice edition, 1546, and a great increase of emblems not before known, entered into the large collection of *two hundred and one* Emblems, as issued through his own authority,* by Sebastian Gryphæus at Lyons in 1548, and by Michael Isingrin at Bâle. The number of emblems was further increased, apparently by contributions of Alciat himself; and within a year of his death, in the Lyons 8vo edition of 1551, there are found *two hundred and eleven*, each with its appropriate device in woodcut, and to every page a rich and elaborate border, which also in the years 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, and 1551 accompanied and adorned some incomplete editions in Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian.

In 1529 Alciat was summoned by Francis I. of France to the University of Bourges, and there had the gallant sovereign for an auditor, who, in the presence of the famous teacher, it is said, lowered the insignia of the king to the majesty of the law. During the five years engaged here, he occasionally taught in the University of Paris,† and by various works added greatly to his fame.

From Bourges, about 1534, just after Christian Wechel, the printer, of Paris, had prevailed on him to issue a more correct and better ornamented edition of his Emblems than Steyner's Augsburg edition of 1531, Alciat was recalled by his sovereign, Francis Sforza, Duke of Milan, who bestowed senatorial rank on his now famous subject, and commanded him to lecture on law in Pavia. Alciat's sojourn in that city was brief, and he withdrew to Bologna, a more genial soil. For four entire years he taught civil law there, and

* See the Preface to the Lyons edition, folio, 1548.

† Thus doubtless becoming acquainted with Christian Wechel, the printer, who published for him an edition of his Emblems in 1534.

with such repute, that no man, on leaving Bologna, was accounted learned unless he had been his auditor.

The emperor, Charles V., summoned him again to Pavia. In that city he resided for some years amid abundant labour and increasing fame. Duke Hercules d'Este then prevailed upon him to take up his residence at the declining Ferrara, and the fortunes of that university were considerably revived.

After many other journeys and engagements, he sought Pavia once more, and there taught for three or four years. About this time, in 1546, was brought forth into light another Emblem-book which Alciat had composed, and which was entirely new. It was printed at Venice by the "ALDI-FILIOS," who gave the assurance in their dedication that "its sportiveness, examples, subjects, instruction, culture, variety, elegance, images, and very many other things, would give great delight."

Of vigorous health and most active mind, he did not remit his labours. He had almost reached his fifty-eighth year when he died at Pavia, as we have said, January 12th, 1550. He was buried in the Basilica of that city; and proudly, yet truly, his epitaph records,—"He completed the whole circle of learning, and was the first to replace the studies of the law in their ancient dignity."

The general voice of Europe, as Bayle testifies, has always named Andrea Alciato, of Milan, as the restorer of the Roman law. He taught from the year 1518 to his death, in 1550, in the universities of Avignon, Milan, Bourges, Pavia, and Bologna. Literature became with him the handmaid of law; the historians of Rome, her antiquaries, her orators and poets, were called upon to illustrate the obsolete words and obscure allusions of the Pandects.

Into the defects of his character, and they were undoubtedly great, we need not enter; they were more personal against himself than offensive to the detriment of his neighbours. Two of his contemporaries, Erasmus and

Lelius Gyraldus, apply to him the eulogy of Cicero upon Scævola, "that of orators he was the one most skilled in jurisprudence, and of lawyers the most eloquent." In De Bry's *Icones Virorum illustrium*, Pt. II. p. 134, reflecting, in 1597, the opinion of his time and of his predecessors, Boissard declares,—"Not only was he the most noble jurisconsult, but in all liberal learning, and especially in poetry, so experienced that he could vie with the very highest geniuses."

Alciat's efforts as a poet are, in their earliest printed state, presented in this work. We exhibit them with their artistic defects clustering thick around them, and yet we dare hope for them a recognition, if not of absolute identity, of unmistakable likeness to the style of the age in which they were produced. The devices are bald and cold, and to please us demand something more ornate,—the border of flowers or of other fancies to relieve the nakedness,—and more imaginative power in the figures delineated. Would we, however, desire to know what amused, and may be, instructed the men who were leisurely literate in the middle of the sixteenth century, we must seek some acquaintance with works like Alciat's Emblems, where the graving-tool attempts to give a visible form to the wisdom concealed in mottoes and exemplified in stanzas, whether of Latin verse or of the vernacular rhymes.

One of Alciat's contemporaries and translators, Wolfgang Hungerus, regarded his Emblems as the light reading which may occupy a casual opportunity or inclination at the breakfast-table or during supper-time. And in all probability the greater part of them were composed in the sunny or festive hours of life, when literature, like love in idleness, cannot overcome the habit of indulging its natural propensity. The preface of dedication to his friend Conrad Peutinger, manifests, that in this way Alciat himself regarded them,—as the slight skirmishes of wit rather than any serious warfare; for he thus addresses the learned secretary:—

"*Dvm pueros iuglans, iuuenes dum tessera fallit,*
Detinet et segnes chartula picta viros;
Hæc nos festiuis Emblemata cudimus horis,
Artificum illustri signaq; facta manu."

While boys the nuts beguile, and youth the dice,
And sluggish men the figured board detains;
For festive hours each emblem and device
We forge, that artist's hand illustrious feigns.

Bagatelles then to play with, trifles to amuse, is the light in which we should regard Alciat's Emblems. But at the same time, they are the trifles which none but a scholar could gracefully sport with, and none but a man of talent invent.

The Four Fountains of Alciat's Emblems.

WHEN from several sources or springs, literary works of the same character and by the same author, are at last gathered into one, it seems not inappropriate to consider the sources as so many fountains which unite to form a continuous stream. On this theory or erratic fancy, if you choose so to name it, we treat here of the Emblems of Alciat. From their nature even the first collection of them must have been formed by the junction of independent atoms. The two or three, or half a dozen, which once constituted the entire stock, received successive additions, until the number was considerable enough to be made public. These Emblems are short, detached, unconnected stanzas, seldom exceeding eight lines, and often not more than two or four. This fact proves them not to have been written consecutively, but in snatches, just like short songs, or fugitive poetry, as the fit, or the inspiration, seized the author. They accumulated on his hands, and from his store he selected about a hundred—Goujet says, "*une centaine*"—of such as he thought suitable for being communicated to his friends at Milan, in 1522. The number, however, which was commended in a very pretty short poetical preface to the learned Conrad Peutinger, secretary to the Senate of Augsburg, was *one hundred and four*, printed by Henry Steyner, in 1531. There was a small increase in the Paris edition of 1534, and a very considerable one at Venice, in 1546: a few other Emblems were supplied by the author, until, in 1551, within a year from his death, the full count was attained.

The works of Alciat chiefly related to his profession of the law, but are diversified by a variety of subjects; as *The Emblems*, *Three Orations*, *Annotations on Cornelius Tacitus*, and treatises, *Concerning Weights and Measures*, and *On the Supreme Trinity and the Catholic Faith.* His writings and publications, at least such as he chose to bring forth from their "*scrinia*," or bookshelves, were collected together under his direction, if not by his own supervision. They were printed at Bâle, in four large folio volumes, by Michael Isingrin, and bear the date 1549; though, from Alciat's *Address to the Reader*, "Mediolani, Calen Martiis, 1547," the printing commenced in 1547, or even in 1546. The entire works were also issued in six volumes folio, at Lyons, 1560; at Bâle, 1571 and 1582; at Strasburg, 1616; and at Frankfort, 1617; facts which manifest the great influence of his name and authority for nearly seventy years after his death.

As appears from the preface of a folio volume of *Remains of Alciat*, printed at Lyons by Sebastian Gryphæus, in 1548, it was under his own authority and supervision that his scattered Emblems were gathered together, in that volume, to the number of 202, but without woodcuts or embellishment of any kind. With this collection the Emblems printed by Isingrin, at Bâle, in 1549, exactly agree in order, as well as in the number and in the subjects. These, also, are *nude* Emblems,—*i. e.*, Emblems destitute of any device or ornament.

There were also collections of Alciat's Emblems not directly authorized, yet, on the whole, accurate and well prepared, which were published in Lyons by John Roville and Matthew Bonhomme, in 1547, with 198 Emblems and small devices; and in 1548, with 201 Emblems, arranged in the order of the subjects, and adorned with 125 woodcuts; but neither of these collections can be regarded as complete; neither can the versions of 1549 into Spanish, French, and Italian.

The Four Fountains had thus before Alciat's death given forth their streams: 1° The Milan Collection of

1522, probably a manuscript and not an imprint; 2° the Augsburg editions, 1531–1534, by Henry Steyner; 3° the Paris editions by Christian Wechel, in Latin, French, and German, 1534–1544; and, 4° the Venice single edition of 1546, by the sons of Aldus, with its entirely new collection of Emblems and Devices. To these Four Fountains, a few solitary emblems were added, until, in 1551, the number was complete, and the Stream rendered full and entire.*

Of that first perfected edition we here present simply the title; it is pictorially set up within the niche of a figured and ornamented monument:—

"EMBLEMATA | D. A. ALCIATI, | denuo ab ipso Autore | recognita, ac, quæ desi|derabantur, imagini|bus locupletata. | *Accesserunt noua aliquot ab* | *Autore Emblemata suis quoq;* | *eiconibus insignita.*" (Printer's device and motto, ΕΚ ΠΟΝΟΥ Ὁ ΒΙΟΣ.) "LVGD. APVD MATHI. | BONHOMME. 1551. | CVM PRIVILEGIO."

8vo, pages 1—226 + Index of 5 pages. All the 226 pages are ornamented with a rich, broad, and deep border. The Emblems and Devices number 211 of each.

Fountain E.

The Collection of Emblems gathered by Alciat himself at Milan in 1522.

Collectio Princeps. "Andreæ Alciati I. C. Emblematum Liber. Mediol. 1522. 8vo, leaves 43."

Some have confidently spoken of this Collection of Emblems as if it had been both printed and published at Milan in the year 1522. Panzer's *Annales typographici*, vol. vii. p. 402, names it "the first and rarest edition;"

* Except in the case of an intensely coarse-minded Emblem and Device, which Tozzius, in the Pavia edition of 1621, had the dirtiness to restore, happily without finding above one or two imitators. With this there are 212 Emblems, without it 211, as in the Lyons Latin edition of 1551 and in very many others.

Graesse's *Trésor de Livres rares et précieux*, vol. v. p. 62, "the first [Milan, 1522, 8vo, in 43 folios] is the rarest; the author of it, as is said, having withdrawn the copies;" and Brunet's *Manuel du Libraire*, ed. 1860, vol. i. col. 147, supports these statements, but with some confusion of expression, rendering it uncertain whether it may not be Wechel's Paris edition of 1534, and Steyner's Augsburg edition, 1531, to which reference is made. If Brunet had ever seen the Milan collection, surely he would have written with more decision, and not have repeated only hearsay evidence.

The existence of the Milan collection in 1522 cannot, however, be doubted,—it is an historical fact, and I accept it as such. But after very full and searching inquiries, and the offering of a douceur of 50 francs to any one who could advance proof of a copy for inspection, I have failed to discover a single example of that work in the great libraries of Europe. It cannot then be surprising that the Holbein Society is not able to present a fac-simile of it among the Four Fountains of Alciat's Emblems.

By a circular very generally distributed on the Continent and in Great Britain, in February, 1869, and which was entitled, "Enquête pour découvrir la première Edition des Emblèmes d'André Alciat, illustre Jurisconsulte Italien, Milan, A.D. 1522," a zealous attempt was made to uncover and hunt up Alciat's first collection. The effort was unsuccessful; the returns to the Inquest did not mention a single copy; the edition of Augsburg, 1531, was the earliest named; and one of my correspondents, eminent for his pursuit of the older emblem literature, that of the sixteenth century,—the Rev. G. S. Cautley,* remarks,—"Alas! I can give you no help in the matter of

* This gentleman, vicar of Nettleden, Herts, with the full qualifications both of the scholar and the poet, is, I am informed, engaged on a translation of Alciat's Emblems into English verse,—a labour as yet unaccomplished. Were he enabled to carry out his idea, his work will contain, as well a selection of devices from the various editions, as a poetical English version. We should thus have in our own tongue a most valuable expression of the once popular emblem-writer of Milan.

the Milan Alciat. I have the edition of 1531, and from ignorance ventured to imagine that there might be none earlier, and I had fancied from Wechel's preface to ed. of 1535, that the Augsburg one was printed from a MS. surreptitiously. You will confer a great boon upon us all, should your *Œcumenical* letter summon from its hiding-place the Missing Volume."

In the autumn of 1869 an advertisement was inserted in the *Literary Times* of Leipzig, offering, as is mentioned above, a douceur of 50 francs to any one who could supply satisfactory proof of the existence of a copy, or produce it for inspection. There were two claimants for the reward. *One* of these was in virtue of an edition of Alciat's Emblems without a title-page, but the description of which most satisfactorily identified it with an edition which was not issued earlier than 1549. The *other* claimant averred that there was a Milan copy, 1522, in the Royal Library at Berlin; but, on a personal investigation made at Berlin by an English gentleman, the librarian, Dr. Schräder, who had charge of the Emblem-book department, himself declared that no such copy was to be found in that library, and that the supposition of a copy being there arose from a written entry in the printed catalogue, under the title of the earliest edition of 1535, which was possessed by the Berlin Royal Library: the written entry was, "die erste Ausgabe. Mediol. 1522." To the gentleman who instituted the inquiry, Dr. Schräder showed in manuscript, in his own handwriting, the *List of desiderata* for the library, proving plainly enough that the Milan edition of 1522 was only one of which they wished to obtain a copy.

This vision of the Milan collection of 1522 was a pure mistake, and a copy had yet to be sought for.

The inquiry was repeated in one of the Paris literary journals, but was alike fruitless. In the spring of the year 1870 printed lists of 151 editions of Alciat's Emblems, including the supposed editio princeps of 1522, were issued through the post-office to the chief libraries of Europe and America, with an urgent request that in the returns asked

for each librarian should mark off upon the printed list to be sent to me the editions contained in his library, and on a page, left blank for the purpose, should add information respecting other editions not contained in the list.* Returns were made from many librarians in Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Great Britain; and the heartiest thanks are due to them, and are hereby offered, for the great care and abundant courtesy with which they have complied with my requests; but no mark nor notice has been recorded with me that any one of them had in charge a copy of the Milan Emblems of 1522.

During the coming in of these returns concerning Alciat's Emblem-book editions, very positive assurances were communicated to me that two copies of the edition in question certainly existed, and that the *one* had its habitat in the Mazarine Library, Palais de l'Institut, Paris; and the *other* in the Library of Augsburg. Immediate intercourse was opened with those libraries, the inquiry being conducted by Messrs. Trübner and Co., of London, and the letters in reply are now before me. M. Cocheris, of the Mazarine Library, "Palais de l'Institut, ce 21 Mai 1870," enters in his reply a list of all the editions of Alciat's Emblems under his care, the earliest being the French version of 1540. And M. Greiff, dating his reply "Augsburg, 12 Juni, 1870," declares that he cannot find the edition 1522 of Alciat's Emblems "auf heutiger Bibliothek," *in the library of the present day.*

Such are the means which have been pursued for gaining information respecting the existence at present of the earliest of the Fountains of Alciat's Emblems; and they have been utterly without success. Thus has it not been found possible to reproduce in this volume what appears to be hidden from the actual knowledge of the

* The list of 151 editions has thus been raised to about 170 editions, of which a full account is being prepared for the press, with a Life of the author, Andrew Alciat. This work will be entitled "ANDREA ALCIATO and his Book of Emblems, *a Bibliographical Study*, by Henry Green, M.A." In due time a Prospectus will be issued.

literary world. The great libraries ignore it; and they who mention it express themselves so as to justify the inference that as a printed book none of them had seen or handled it.

To the same purport is the testimony of Niceron's *Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Hommes illustres*, vol. xxxvii. p. 325, 8vo, Paris, 1735; and the Abbé le Clerc, in his *Additions au Dictionnaire de Bayle*, though declaring that the first edition was made at Milan, in 1522, yet seems to imply that the first actual printing of it was at Augsburg: "*Conrad Peutinger*, à qui *Alciat* les dédia, les fit imprimer à *Augsbourg* en 1531, en 8. Il s'en est fait depuis un grand nombre d'éditions." And Mazzuchelli, in his *Scrittori d'Italia*, fol. *Brescia*, 1753, vol. ii. pt. i. § 27, p. 366, only assigns as a reason for believing the Emblems to have been first published by Alciat in Milan, in 1522, or about that time,* "because in that year they were composed by him, as appears in one of his letters. He at first made only 100 of them, and then went on adding to them at different times up to 212."

In the absence of positive knowledge through the production of the Milan collection of 1522 itself, we may suspend our judgment. My own opinion, I am prepared, in due time, more fully to justify;—it is, that the first collection of the Emblems was made by the author himself, while residing in his native country Milan, about 1522, but that it was not printed before 1531, after Alciat had addressed a preface for it to his friend Conrad Peutinger, of Augsburg, and when Henry Steyner, of that city, issued it from his press. A fac-simile reprint of that edition the Holbein Society now publishes; and plainly does it represent how roughly the original was engraved and how rudely printed.

* Mazzuchelli's text is as follows:—"Si può credere che la prima edizione si sia fatta nel 1522, o in quel torno, perciocchè in quell' anno furono da lui composti, come da una sua Lettera appare. Egli non ne fece alla prima che un centinajo, poi andò aggiugnendovene in diversi tempi degli altri sino al num. di 212."

No wonder that the author should wish to withdraw from circulation, not a supposed printed edition, Milan, 1522, but Steyner's Augsburg edition, 1531. In 1534 he adopted the advice of a celebrated printer of Paris, Christian Wechel, there to bring out a more correct and a more polished edition, with a slight increase in the number of emblems. Wechel, in the preface to his edition, in the year M.D.XXXIIII., puts the case rather strongly:—"Though Alciatus acted unwillingly when he sent forth into men's hands the tyro-products of his studies, yet, since once by others, the work was rashly struck off, he was scarcely able entirely to suppress it. I easily obtained consent that he would call it back to the file, and, like a bear, by licking, fashion anew* his immature and shapeless offspring."

So we maintain, that the first collection of the Emblems took place at Milan about 1522, but the first printing was at Augsburg, in February, 1531; and to this Augsburg edition, in all probability, pertains the right to be named the EDITIO PRINCEPS. A high authority, the Abbé Goujet, in his *Bibliothèque Françoise*, tome vii. p. 77, keeps entire silence as to the work being printed and published at Milan in 1522, but thus speaks of the Emblems:—

"L'Auteur les composa en 1522 à Milan, même où il étoit né le 8 de Mai 1492. Il ne fit d'abord qu'une centaine d'Emblèmes, mais dans la suite il en augmenta le nombre à différent reprises. La première ébauche étoit fort imparfaite, et l'on s'en apperçoit dès qu'elle fut publique. Alciat le sentit lui-même: il en eut quelque honte, et son premier mouvement fut de tenter ce qui étoit impossible, de retirer tous les exemplaires déjà repandus."

Goujet goes on to say, that it was in consequence of Wechel's advice, that Alciat prepared another edition,—which passed through the press at Paris in 1534. Then too was it, in his preface, that the Paris printer spoke of the carelessness of some of his fellow-craftsmen, singling out, as it appears, those of Augsburg.

* This "fashioning anew" applies chiefly to the woodcuts, which are much superior to those by Steyner; but of the 113 Emblems in the Paris edition, 104 are found in the Augsburg.

"This little book of Alciat's Emblems is my witness, which in former years, and that without order from the Author, was, not to use a harsher word, so negligently published among the Germans, that many supposed it was done by certain evil-minded persons for sake of lessening its estimation."

Though these critics of eminent name have declared "la première ébauche" the first sketch, or rough draft, which Alciat endeavoured to withdraw from public knowledge, to have been the Milan collection of 1522, I am yet inclined to maintain—from the numerous marks of carelessness and rough barbarism in Steyner's Augsburg edition, February 28th, 1531, and the consequent necessity for one more correct, which appeared April 6th, 1531, within forty days—that the printed book of Emblems which Alciat wished to obliterate, was what we name the Second Fountain, issued in 1531,—and really the Editio Princeps. This conclusion is upheld by the authors of the *Dictionnaire Historique*, who say that these Emblems were originally published at Augsburg, 8vo, 1531.

Fountain II.

THE VOLUME OF EMBLEMS PRINTED BY STEYNER OF AUGSBURG, 1531.

Editio Princeps. "VIRICLA | RISSIMI D. AN- | dreę Alciati Iurisconsultiss. | Mediol. ad D. Chonra- | dum Peutingerũ Augu- | stanum, Iurisconsul- | tum Emblema- | tum liber. | M.D.XXXI." See *Photolith.*

Colophon—"EXCVSVM AVGVSTAE VIN | *delicorum, per Henricum Steyne- | rum die* 28. *Februarij*, | *Anno* M.D. | XXXI." *See* Photolith.

For reasons already assigned, we have been led to regard this collection of Alciat's Emblems as the *first* printed edition. We now add the testimony of Delandone's *Bibliothèque de Lyon*, 1815—1824, in 8vo, vol. ii. p. 180, which declares "*Peutinger* publia la première [édition] à Augs-

bourg, en 1531, en 8"; a statement not contradicted, indeed, by Bernd, in his *Schriften der gesammten Wappenwissenschaft*, Bonn, 1830, erster Theil, p. 79, when speaking of collections of Emblems, and quoting the title of the Milan volume; for Bernd does not name it as a printed work, but "Eine der ältesten und bekanntesten Schriften dieser Art, welche häufig gedruckt und benützt werden," —One of the oldest and best-known writings of the kind, which has frequently been printed and made use of.

Still more positive is the testimony of Niceron, in his *Mém. pour servir à l'Hist. des Hommes Illustres dans la République des Lettres.* Paris, 1730, vol. xiii. p. 340:—

"Ce fut *Peutinger* qui publia pour la première fois les Emblêmes *d'Alciat*, que ce Sçavant lui avoit adressées pour cela; et cette édition se fit à Augsbourg en 1531, en 8°. *Alciat*, dans la dédicace qu'il lui en fait, lui donne la qualité de Poëte; on n'a cependant aucune Poësie de sa façon qui puisse faire connoître s'il la méritoit."

The imprint by Steyner, of Augsburg, is a collection which contains 104 of Alciat's Emblems, with as many mottoes and stanzas. The devices are 97, of a rough and very simple kind, often with a border on each side; they are from woodcuts, and very little workmanship has been bestowed upon the figures. Graesse's *Trésor de Livres rares et précieux*, vol. i. p. 62, assigns the execution of the blocks to Henry Steyner and Hans Schäufelein. Probably the former was the printer, and the latter the engraver, though the work is inferior to what his skill usually produced. Hans Schäufelein was born at Nuremberg in 1483, and was a scholar of Albert Dürer. He died at Nordlingen in 1539, having obtained celebrity both as a painter and as an engraver.

Conrad Peutinger, to whom at this early date, 1531, the Emblems were devoted, was a man of remarkable learning, born at Augsburg 1465, and dying there in 1547,* Alciat

* Niceron, vol. xiii. ad finem, records, "Peutinger (Conrad) m. le 28 Décembre 1547." As showing Peutinger's own knowledge of Emblems, we here notice that he purchased a MS. of Horapollo's *Hieroglyphics* in Greece, a translation of which, dedicated to himself, was printed at Bâle, 1518, 4to.

held him in great respect, which he deserved for his knowledge of history and antiquities, and his skill as an able negociator. He filled the honourable post of secretary to the Senate of his native city, and began to prepare for publication an ancient map of the Roman empire in the age of Theodosius the Great, which is known as the Peutingerian table or chart, but which was not really printed until 1753. Alciat's preface to the Emblems shows the pleasant terms on which the aged Conrad and the much younger Andrew carried on their friendship. Take the Latin stanzas of the preface, in which Alciat commends his Emblems to his friend :—

> " *Vestibus vt torulos, petasis vt figere parmas*
> *Et valeat tacitis scribere quisque notis.*
> *At tibi supremus pretiosa nomismata Cæsar,*
> *Et veterum eximias donet habere manus,*
> *Ipse dabo vati chartacea munera vates,*
> *Quæ, Chonrade, mei pignus amoris habe.*"

Thus to be set forth in English.

> As some on gowns have skill the tuft to weave,
> And some to fashion shields with borders wide,
> So work most pressing others idly leave,
> In silent notes to write from tide to tide.
> Cæsar supreme the precious coins bestows,
> That thou choice powers mightst have from ancient day ;
> I to a poet gave a poet's vows,
> And in my verse love's pledge to Chonrad pay."

The little volume contains 44 leaves, of which 43 are printed on, the last being blank. It is curious to note, that exactly 43 leaves are assigned by Graesse and Brunet to the supposed Milan imprint of 1522. Had either of these most eminent and useful critics a copy of the 1522 collection in their hands? or with a copy of the Augsburg 1531 before them, have they not supposed that the Milan was so identical as also to be comprised in 43 leaves *small octavo?* Again, if the 1522 collection supplied exactly "une centaine" of emblems, why was the Augsburg 1531 raised to 104? and how were they comprised, as they are, in that same Milan number of leaves, *forty-three?*

The impression on the title-page measures 12.1 centimetres by 8.4; or 4.76 Eng. in. by 3.3. The devices vary from 3.5 c. to 6 c. by 6, or 1.29 in. to 2.36 in. by 2.36.

For the contents of the volume we refer to our facsimile reprint itself. It may be noted that, at folio E 3*v*, to the motto "CAPTIVVS OB GVLAM," *Prisoner for the gullet's sake*, the mouse is represented as caught by a wooden trap. There is a similar woodcut for this emblem in all the editions of this series; but in Wechel's editions, beginning in 1534, the captivity is between the shells of an oyster.

Other editions of the Augsburg series.

"VIRI CLA | RISSIMI D. AN- | dreę Alciati Iurisconsultiss. | Mediola, ad D. Chonra- | dum Peutingerũ Augu- | stanum, Iurisconsul- | tum Emblema- | tum liber. | M.D.XXXI."

Colophon—Above a very fine printer's device, "EXCVSVM AVGVSTAE VIN | *-delicorum, per Heynricum Steyner- | um die* 6. *Aprilis* | *Anno* M.D. | XXXI." *See* Photolith.

The measurements, number of folios, the subjects and the devices of this imprint, bearing date April 6, 1531, are exactly the same with those of the imprint of February 28, 1531, but they are of a certainty different editions. The list of errata in the earlier has been omitted in the later, and the corrections made in the proper places. Many of the borders, too, are altered; indeed, out of 28 devices with borders, only four retain exactly the same. The issuing of an amended edition so soon may have arisen from the displeasure with which Alciatus and his friends regarded the mistakes.

There is, however, a singular error in this edition at *sign.* A 5, motto, "NON VVLGANDA CONSILIA"; the lettering on the Roman standard has been misplaced, P S Q R being substituted for S P Q R. It suggests that the original block of the woodcut was *hollow*, that it had spaces cut out into which metal type might be inserted. Hence the error, which was afterwards corrected without a new block.

We give the contents of this edition. that it may be seen how nearly they agree with those of the *editio princeps;* namely, A, Title; A*v*, Candido Lectori; A 2, Præfatio ad D. Chonradum Peutingerum Augustanum; A 2—F 3, 104 Emblems with 97 Devices; F 3*v*, the Colophon, but no errata, and instead the Printer's Device.

"VIRI CLARISSIMI D. ANDREĘ ALCIATI, &c. Emblematum liber. M.D.XXXII. AUGVSTAE VIN. *per Heynricum Steynerum.*" 8vo.

The 1532 edition is named by Bernd. See *Allgemeine Schriftenkunde der gesammten Wappenwissenschaft*, &c., erster Theil, p. 79. Bonn, 1830.

"VIRI CLARISS. D. AND. ALCIATI, &c. Emblematum liber. M.D.XXXIII. AVGVSTAE VIN. *per Heynricum Steynerum.*" 8vo.

See Bernd's *Allgemeine Schriftenkunde der gesammten Wappenwissenschaft*, &c., i. p. 79.

"VIRI CLA | RISSIMI D. AN | DREAE ALCIATI IVRIS | cõsultiss. Mediol. ad D. Chonradũ Peu | tingerum Augustanum Iurisconsul | tum, Emblematum liber, iam | denuo emendatus & | recognitus. | M.D.XXXIIII." *See* Photolith.

Colophon — "Excvsvm Avgvstae Vindelicorum, per Henricum Steyner, Die 29 Iulij, Anno M.D.XXXIIII."

Small 8vo. In measurements, number of folios, and the contents, this last edition by Steyner is exactly the same as the *two* editions of 1531. The emblems are 104, and the devices 97, with different arrangements of the borders, and the text followed is that of the second edition, April 6, 1531.

The title makes profession that the edition has been newly amended and revised. Probably the knowledge that in Paris, under the authority of Alciatus himself, a better and more correct imprint was about to be issued, may have prompted this declaration. It is but justice to Steyner to say, that though in execution, especially in the woodcuts, his series of editions is much inferior to Wechel's, yet in the text itself it is equal.

As far as evidence has been offered, this edition of 1534 is the last of Alciat's Emblems that issued from Steyner's press.

Fountain III.

THE EDITION WITH ALCIAT'S APPROVAL, PRINTED AT PARIS BY CHRISTIAN WECHEL, 1534.

"ANDREAE | ALCIATI EMBLEMA | TVM LIBELLVS." (Printer's device, "VNICVM ARBVSTV̄ NON ALIT DVOS ERYTHACOS.") "PARISIIS | *Excudebat Christianus Wechelus*, |

sub scuto Basileiensi, in uico | *Iacobæo, Anno* | M.D.XXXIIII."
See Photolith.

Colophon—The printer's device and its motto repeated.

Small 8vo. There are 60 leaves, or 120 pages, numbered 1—119, and 1 unnumbered. A full page of text measures about 11.5 centim. by 6.8; or 4.52 Eng. in. by 2.67. There are 113 emblems, each with a title, a device, and a set of Latin verses containing from 4 to 34 lines. Including title and colophon, the devices number 115, and are certainly superior to those in Steyner's editions. It may be observed, at page 91, that the mouse is caught by an oyster. The same blocks were afterwards used in Wechel's Paris editions of 1535, 1536, 1540 (two), 1542, and 1544. For the contents of this *see* the facsimile imprint given entire.

The device of the title-page and its motto, that *one tree does not maintain two robins*, almost intimates an actual opposition between the two printers, Wechel of Paris, and Steyner of Augsburg. Wechel was celebrated for the extreme accuracy of his printing; and it is said that not a mistake could be discovered in a certain Greek folio which he had published. Probably Alciat, during one of his visits to the University of Paris, became acquainted with him, and, as appears, consulted him respecting an issue of his collection of Emblems more correct than the Augsburg, and excelling also in the style of the woodcuts. We know from this Paris edition of 1534 that Wechel's advice was followed, and that an improved imprint was the result, with *nine* additional emblems. It is evident that the work became popular, for versions were made, first into French in 1536, and next into German in 1542. There is also said to have been a Spanish version in 1540.

Alciat, as we have mentioned before, being disgusted with some former editions of his Emblems, attempted, what was impossible, to withdraw all the copies already dispersed.

"Christian Wechel, an able printer, of Paris," says M. l'Abbé Goujet, vol. vii. p. 77, &c., "gave him wiser advice, and certainly more easy to follow; it was to review his work, to correct it, and to polish it (*de le limer*) with care. Alciat listened to this advice, and yielded to it. A severe censor of himself, he passed the sponge over whatever appeared to him reprehensible, and added several emblems. It was in this state that he sent his work to Wechel, who undertook the charge of giving a new edition of it."

Of that new edition our photolith imprint is a facsimile; and thence, by comparison with Steyner's, judgment may be given.

Christian Wechel began to practise the art of printing about 1520, and until his death, in 1554, executed many works in French, Latin, and Greek, some in Hebrew, and a few in German. Erasmus esteemed him, and he was regarded by Gesner as worthy of being numbered among the most renowned typographers of the age. There is a foolish tale respecting his having been reduced to poverty as a punishment for publishing a book displeasing to the Church; but his name in various works, and in the Greek *Tablet of Cebes*, A.D. M.D.LII., testifies that he was successful in his business close up to the time of his death.

Philibert Baboo, to whom Wechel dedicated his editions of the Emblems, was Bishop of Angoulême, and famed for his patronage of literature,—"Antistitum decus." He is termed "*The glory of the episcopate*," and is assured that nothing could issue from Alciat's study which by himself would not be stored up among his precious things, and as in some more sacred treasury.*

The superiority of Wechel's editions must be confessed; those of 1534 and 1535 are excellent specimens of the typography of the day, and the devices compare with advantage with what are found in the Aldine Emblems of 1546. The devices have been attributed to Jollat, a French engraver, who flourished about 1510, and who in 1532 executed the cuts for Stephans's anatomical work.

Other Editions of the Paris Series.

"ANDREAE | ALCIATI EMBLEMA-| TVM LIBELLVS." (Printer's device, Pegasus, Mercury's wand, and cornucopiæ.) "PARISIIS, | *Ex officina Christiani Wecheli*, | *sub scuto Basiliensi in uico* | *Iacobæo, Anno* | M.D.XXXV." *See* Photolith.

* See Wechel's *dedication* to Philibert Baboo.

Colophon—Pegasus, Mercury's wand, and cornucopiæ.

Small 8vo. Signatures A—G in 8s, H in 4s, = 60 leaves, or 120 pages; numbered 1—119. The last page, unnumbered, contains the Pegasus, &c.

A full page measures 12.5 centim. by 7; or 4.92 Eng. in. by 2.75. Woodcuts from 4.5 c. to 6.6 by 6.2; or 1.77 in. to 2.59 by 2.48.

Contents—Page 1, Title; pp. 2, 3, "Reverendo in Christo Patri D. Philiberto Baboo," &c., as in ed. 1534; p. 4, "*Præfatio, ad D. Chonradum Peutingerum Augustanum,*" with a Latin stanza of 10 lines; pp. 5—119 the 113 Emblems and the same number of devices; (p. 120) the Colophon.

This Paris edition, 1535, is the first mentioned by Watt, *Bibl. Brit.*

LIVRET | des Emblemes / de maistre Andre | Alciat / mis en rime francoyse | et presente a monseigneur | Ladmiral de | France. | (Printer's device, Pegasus, &c.) On les vend a Paris / en la maison de | Chrestien Wechel / demeurant en la rue | sainct Jaques / a lescu de Basle. M. D. XXXV.

Colophon, the Printer's same device. *See* Photolith.

Small 8vo. Sign. A—P in 8s, Q in 4s, = 124 leaves, or 248 pages unnumbered; the last but two and the last but one being blank.

A full page measures 11.3 c. by 6.5, or 4.52 Eng. in. by 2.55; the woodcuts as before.

Contents—Ai, ii, Title and Dedication, as in ed. 1534; Aij*v*—Aiiij, "A treshault et puissant seigneur Monseigneur messire Philippe Chabot," &c. &c.; A 5, "Lacteur des translations;" A 5*v*, "Præfatio ad D. Chonradum Peutingerum Augustanum;" A 6, "La preface au liuret des bigarreures du luysant homme Andre Alciat," &c.; A 6*v*—Qiij, "Livret des Emblemes de Andre Alciat," 113 emblems and 113 devices.

The Latin text is from the Paris edition of 1534, and printed in the italic character. The French version is printed for the first time, and in gothic.

John Le Fevre, the translator, born at Dijon in 1493, was by profession an ecclesiastic, canon of the cathedral of Langres, and secretary of Cardinal de Givry. He died in 1563, and was regarded as a learned theologian and a clever mechanician. Those who will compare Le Fevre's French rhymes with Alciat's Latin text will doubtless confirm the Abbé Goujet's opinion, that "he has given an imitation rather than a translation."

The Philip Chabot to whom the translation by Le Fevre is dedicated, was of very illustrious birth, and is well known in the history of Francis I. and his times as the Admiral de Brion. He was brought up at the castle of Amboise with Francis I., Anne de Montmorency, Montchenu, and Robert de la March, and on the accession of Francis, in

1515, was admitted to his inmost counsels. In 1535 he had command of the war against the Duke of Savoy. His death occurred 1st June, 1543, and through his daughters he was allied to many great houses in France.

"LES EMBLE-| MES DE MAISTRE | ANDRE ALCIAT, MIS EN | RIME FRANCOYSE, ET PVIS | nagueres reimprime auec | curieuse correction." | (Printer's device, Pegasus, &c.) "On les vend a Paris en la maison de Christien | Wechel demeurant a lescu de Basle, en la rue sainct Iaques, & a lenseigne du Cheual vo|lant, en la rue sainct Iehan de | Beauuays. M.D.XL." *See* Photolith.

Colophon—The Pegasus, &c., from a smaller block.

Small 8vo. Sign. A—P in 8s, Q in 4s, = 124 leaves, or 248 pages, numbered 1—245; final 2 blank and 1 colophon, unnumbered = 248 pages.

Full pages about 12. c. by 6.7, or 4.72 in. by 2.63; devices 4.3 c. to 7.5 by 6, or 1.69 in. to 3.03 by 2.36.

Contents—Page 1, title; p. 2, blank; pp. 3—7, "A tres havlt et pvissant Seigneur Monseigneur messire Philippe Chabot," &c.; "Iehan le feure Secretaire de monseigneur reuerendissime Cardinal de Giury, dit humble salut;" p. 8, "L'acteur des translations;" p. 9, blank; pp. 10, 11, "Præfatio," and "La preface au liuret des bigarreures du luysant homme Andre Alciat," &c.; pp. 12—245, "AND. ALC. EMBLEM. LIB. & Liuret des Emblemes de Andre Alciat;" (246, 247) blank, (248) Colophon.

There are 113 Emblems and the same number of devices; the Latin text, in italic, under the devices; the French version, in roman, on the next page. The impressions, from the same blocks as before, are good and clear.

"LES EMBLÆ-| MES DE MAISTRE AN-| *dre Alciat, puis nagueres augmentez* | *par le dict Alciat, & mis in rime* | *francoise, auec curieuse* | *correction.*" | (Printer's device, Pegasus, &c.) "*On les uend a Paris, en la maison de* | *Chrestien Wechel, demeurant en la rue* | *sainct Iacques, a lescu de Basle: & en la rue Sainct Iehan de Beauuais, au* | *cheual uolant. L'an* M.D.XLII." *See* Photolith.

Colophon—FINIS.

Small 8vo. Sign. A—Q in 8s = 128 leaves, or 256 pages, numbered 1—249, unnumbered the Index in 7 pages; total, 256 pages.

The full pages measure 12.4 c. by 7. c.; or 4.38 in. by 2.75; the devices 4.5 c. to 7.5 by 6. c.; or 1.77 in. to 2.95 by 2.36 in.

Contents—Page 1, Title; p. 2, blank; pp. 3—8, Dedication, as in ed. 1540; p. 9, "*L'acteur des translations;*" pp. 10, 11, Prefaces, as in ed. 1540;

pp. 12—249, "AND. ALC. EMBLEM. LIB. *Les Emblemes de Andre Alciat*, i—cxv." Final 7 pp., "Emblematvm omnium Index."

The text varies a little from editions 1536 and 1540. Two Emblems have been added; cxiiii. Vino prudentiam augeri; *Le uin augmente la sagesse*, and cxv. Antiquissima quæq; commentitia; *Les deuis de l'ancien temps.* The two woodcuts are of course new, and are different from the others both in touch and style.

"CLARISSIMI | VIRI D. ANDREAE AL | *ciati Emblematum libellus, uigilanter re-* | *cognitus, & iã recèns per Wolphgan-* | *gum Hungerum Bauarum, rhyth-* | *mis Germanicis uersus.*" | (Printer's device, Pegasus, &c.) "PARISIIS. | *Apud Christianum Wechelum, sub scu-* | *to Basiliensi, in uico Iacobeo: & sub* | *Pegaso. in uico Bellouacensi.* | *Anno* M.D.XLII." *See* Photo-lith.

Colophon—Printer's device, Pegasus, &c.

Small 8vo. Sign. A—Q in 8s = 128 leaves, or 256 pages; numbered 1—253; unnumbered 2 pp. blank and 1 colophon = 256 pages.

Title and full pages 11.4 c. by 6.5; or 4.48 in. by 2.55. Device blocks about 4.5 c. to 7.5 by 6, or 1.77 in. to 2.95 by 2.36.

Contents—Page 1, Title; p. 2, "Typographvs Lectori;" pp. 3—13, "Epistola Nvncvpatoria;" "Wolphgangvs Hvngerus nobiliss. iuuenibus Baldasari & Wernhero à Seybolsdorf, fratribus, S. D.;" "Biturigibus, Calendis Maij, M.D.XXXIX.;" p. 14, Latin stanzas, "Wolphgangi Hvngeri ad detractorem;" p. 15, Latin stanzas, "Hieronymi Brvnneri Bavari ad Lectorem;" pp. 16, 17, Latin and German Prefaces to Doctor Conrad Peutinger; pp. 18—253, "And. Alc. Emblem. lib.," and "Das buechle der verschroten werck;" Emb. i.—cxv. (256), Colophon, Printer's Device, Pegasus, &c.

This German version, like the French of the same date, contains the two extra emblems, 114 and 115, and allusion is made to them, both in the Printer's Address to the Reader (p. 2), and in the Translator's Dedication Epistle (p. 6). Probably a larger increase was intended, for the Printer remarks:—

"Thou mayst still remain in want of that desirable accession of Emblems with which the author professes to publish an enlarged book; but this happens through the unfaithfulness of a famous engraver, to whose charge we had entrusted the drawn blocks."

And the translator, speaking of Wechel urging him "to carry forward the work commenced up to its entire completion," adds: "Moreover, Wechel is sending no trifling addition of Emblems recently brought from Alciat

out of Italy." Now the entire increase in this 1542 edition is only two, and in Wechel's other editions nine, making a total only of eleven above the Augsburg Emblems. May it not have been the fact that the 86 Emblems which were issued at Venice in 1546, or a large part of them, were intended as the "no trifling addition" to Wechel's Paris editions of 1540, 1542, &c., but of which, the "*perfidia*" spoken of hindered the publishing?

The translator, WOLFGANG HUNGER, according to Sale's *General Biographical Dictionary*, 1736, vol. vi. p. 317, was born at Wasserberg, in Bavaria, in the sixteenth century. He was a man of considerable attainments, and held the professorship of the Civil Law in the university of Ingolstat; and besides other offices, discharged that of Assistant of the Imperial Chamber at Spire. He wrote, but suppressed, an Apology for the Emperor Barbarossa and for Louis of Bavaria. He was the author of several learned works, and translated into German from Spanish and Italian, and also from the Latin of Alciat's Emblems. It is said he died in 1555.

In his Epistle Dedicatory, p. 4, he states the occasion of his acquaintance with the Emblems, and thus shows how they were regarded as a source of amusement:—

"Very opportunely the little book of Alciat's Emblems falls into my hands. As, for recreation's sake, I often look into it at breakfast, or at supper, and I see it turned into rhymes in French."

"Therefore," he goes on to say,—

"it seemed good to attempt a German version in the same kind of verse; especially since there was also a festive reason, and, moreover, one wonderfully agreeing with all my alleged arguments. For in this poem of Alciat's, if anywhere, the useful appeared mixed with the agreeable, in which neither was the Gallic speech wanting, nor, what I chiefly followed, did I perceive that for copiousness or ornament any method of coughing out our country's language was more compendious or fruitful. For why, as in the Latin tongue, so in any other, should not the custom of writing verse bestow upon prose great fertility of words and figures, and, as Sabius terms it, a certain degree of sublimity?"

Who the noble youths were, Baldasar and Wernher von Seybolsdorf, to whom the German version is devoted, does not appear. Honour was intended for them by the dedi-

cation, and an erudite and thoughtful man would not offer it unless it were deserved.

Of the PARIS SERIES of Emblem-books by Wechel there were some others, besides those of which we have given an account. Thus, in Latin were the editions of 1536, 1538, 1540, 1542, and 1544; and in French, 1539, 1540, 1543, and 1544, all, it is to be presumed, essentially the same with those which have been described. A very affluent Fountain, therefore, was Wechel's Paris edition of 1534.

Fountain V.

THE EDITION WITH ENTIRELY NEW EMBLEMS, PRINTED AT VENICE BY THE ALDI—SONS, 1546.

"ANDREAE AL-|CIATI EMBLEMATVM LI-|BELLVS, NVPER IN LVCEM EDITVS." (The Aldine device, Anchor and Dolphin.) "VENETIIS, M. D. XLVI. | *Cum priuilegio Pauli III. Pont. Max. &* | *Senatus Veneti, ad annos decem.*"

Colophons—"APVD ALDI FILIOS.|VENETIIS, M. D. XLVI.| MENSI IVNIO."| And the Aldine device, Anchor and Dolphin. *See* Photolith of the whole work.

Sm. 8vo. Sign. A—F in 8s=48 leaves; numbered 1—47, unnumbered 1; total, 48 leaves.

The Title measures 10.7 c. by 6.5; or 4.21 in. by 2.55; full pages 12. c. by 7.7; or 4.72 in. by 5.03; devices 6. c. by 7.7; or 2.36 in. by 3.03.

Contents—Leaf 1, Title. Leaf 2, "Clarissimo Hieronymo Bernardo Petrvs Rhvsithinvs S." "Venetiis. Cal. Iunii. M.D.XLVI." Leaves 3—47, "Andreae Alciati Emblematvm Libellvs." Leaf 47*v*, "Series Literarvm;" and Leaf 48*v*, the Aldine Dolphin and Anchor.

There are 86 Emblems and 84 devices or woodcuts, the whole of them new. In point of execution, the engravings, it may be, are superior to those in the other earlier editions, but not being on the same subjects, are less capable of direct comparison.

In one copy, otherwise admirably preserved, which we have used, there is one *leaf*, the fifth, which in 1814 was reproduced by a most skilful pen. It is thought worthy of being printed in photo-lithography, to preserve in some degree a representation of such clever workmanship. *See* Photolith at the end.

Not one of the Emblems in this Fourth Fountain had

ever before been made public. It has been conjectured, though on slight grounds, that they constitute the emblems of which one of Wechel's Paris editions, 1542, was disappointed, "*insignis perfidia sculptoris*," through the treachery of a famous engraver; but the way in which Peter Rhosithinus, the Aldine editor, claims merit for issuing the work, shows that it was obtained from undoubted sources. In his dedication to Jerome Bernard, Rhosithinus puts his case with no little force:—

"But just as out of all the actions for which, by reason of surpassing worth of mind, man is born, I have thought none altogether more excellent than when we zealously strive that we may plan for the advantage of men of our age and of their children: so all blemishes in this little book of Alciat's Emblems we castigate, as people say, with a two-edged axe. It is a little book which at this very time is issuing into the light from the veritable original; which doubtless, unless it were so, we should have been forced no otherwise to act than *out of the sand to entwine a rope of rushes.*"

The illustrious Jerome Bernard, to whom Peter Rhosithinus addressed this little book of Emblems, appears to have been of a patrician family, and held in high repute at Venice; but the biographies consulted do not make mention either of him or of Rhosithinus. The rare *Index of Books printed by the Aldi* should record the Alciat volume, but I have not been able from that source to obtain information; and nothing is communicated in the Dedicatory Epistle out of which to construct more than the simple fact that these Emblems are veritably of the source to which they are attributed.

From the famous city and the famous printers whence the edition of 1546 proceeded, we might have expected devices of a superior kind; but several of the woodcuts have a coarseness of execution which greatly lessens their value, and there is occasionally a grossness which a refined taste cannot endure, and for which there can be no excuse. It is scarcely worth while to seek who the designer may have been, for his work would add nothing to his fame.

After the issue of the Aldine edition of the Emblems, Alciat himself soon authorized, and maybe superintended,

the union of the parts into one stream. This was accomplished previous to his death, and gave, in 1548, a collected body of 201 Emblems. He must, however, previous to his death, in 1550, have communicated, or have left for communication, *ten* or *eleven* more to the printer Bonhomme, or the publisher Roville, of Lyons; for the perfect edition of 1551, the title of which is given on p. 29, contains 211 when the work was completed and the count full. We may add that a facsimile reprint of the whole of this edition is the next work to be issued by the Holbein Society.

The Emblems of Alciat in their full Stream, *Compendiously shown.*

The Emblems of Alciat—and there are many works of great similarity in growth—present an interesting example to the critic respecting the origin, increase, and parallel course of several documents by the same author, which at one time appear without his sanction, then are attempted to be withdrawn, and almost immediately after put forth again nearly as they were at first. Gradually additions are made, sometimes a considerable body of fresh matter is published, and after awhile a general collection of all the preceding parts is established; and even when the author is dead, writings are produced which have a just claim to be regarded as his. What a number of discrepancies arise in this method of authorship! Yet it would be going counter to history, to experience, and to absolute knowledge, to contend that such authorship is all vitiated by such discrepancies.

There is, I believe, a similar process that has been followed in several of the books, historical and didactic, of the Jewish and Christian Scriptures; and it is as false to true philosophy in their case to infer that variations destroy credibility, as it is in Alciat's case to maintain that what appears under his name in 1551, after his death, cannot be his, because he did not himself gather it together

during his life. After-thoughts and additions do not, in reality, destroy either genuineness or authenticity.

The Four Fountains from Alciat have been described, and *three*, from the primary sources, are exhibited by us in this volume in facsimile from the originals. How these Fountains flowed on until they united in one stream we shall indicate in a tabular form, comprising all the mottoes of the Emblems arranged in alphabetical order. The sources whence the mottoes have been taken are three photolithed reproductions of the editions of Steyner, Wechel, and Aldi, of which particulars occur on pages 14–17, 18–20, and 25-27; and the editions where those mottoes are all, or nearly all, collected, we shall briefly set down: they also are three;—1st, by Sebastian Gryphæus, in 1548; 2nd, by Bonhomme, in 1551; and 3rd, by P. P. Tozzius, in 1621.

1°. *The Edition by Sebastian Gryphæus.*

"RELIQVA | D. ANDREAE AL-|CIATI OPERA, QVAE | TYPIS NOSTRIS HA|CTENVS NON FVE|RANT EX-|CVSA. | *Quorum catalogum sequens continet pagella.*" (Printer's device, a griffin bearing a stone, and winged bull; *motto*, "VIRTVTE DVCE, COMITE FORTVNA.") "LVGDVNI APVD SEBASTIA|NVM GRYPHIVM. | M. D. XLVIII."

Colophon—"LVGDVNI APVD SEBASTIA-|NVM GRYPHIVM. | M. D. XLVIII."

Folio. Leaves 262, in 1,048 columns, numbered 1—974, unnumbered 74; total, 1,048. Full pages 16.2 c. by 27.5, or 6.37 in. by 10.82.

On columns 949—974 inclusive, are 201 Emblems, bearing the following title:—

"ANDREAE ALCIA|TI EMBLEMATVM | LIBELLVS | AD. D. CONRADVM PEVTINGERVM | AVGVSTANVM PRAFATIO."

The Emblems have no devices; but in the Table of Contents the Book of Emblems is declared to have been "reviewed and enriched by the Author." These Emblems are exactly the same with those contained in the folio edition of Alciat's works, Bâle, 1547, and the editions appear to have been simultaneous in their issue, and equally authorized by Alciat himself. As in the Venice edition, the trees are inserted, not at the end of the other Emblems, but in the midst of them.

2°. *The Edition of* 1551, *printed by Bonhomme.*

"EMBLEMATA | *D. A. ALCIATI,* | denuo ab ipso Autore | recognita, ac, quæ desi|derabantur, imagini|bus locupletata. | *Accesserunt noua aliquot ab* | *Autore Emblemata suis quoq;* | *eiconibus infigurata.*" (Device, Perseus and Medusa's head; motto, ΕΚ ΠΟΝΟΥ ὁ ΒΙΟΣ, *Life from Labour.*) "LVGDVNI MATHI. | BONHOMME. 1551. | CVM PRIVILEGIO."

Colophon—"Lugduni,| Excudebat Mathias Bonhomme."

8vo. Sign. A—O in 8s. P 4 = 116 leaves, or 232 pages; numbered 1—226, Index in 5 pp. unnumbered, and 1 page blank = 232.

The full pages, including border, measure 16. c. by 10.; or 6.29 in. by 3.93; the devices about 6. c. square.

This edition contains 98 emblems more than the Paris edition of 1540, and 127 more than the Venice edition of 1546. Exclusive of the Preface to Peutinger, the total number is 211, of which 197 have mottoes, and 14 trees titles; to the whole there are stanzas of Latin verse.

We may regard this edition as the standard of by far the greater number of the editions which followed; they are arranged like it, and contain the same Latin text, except in a few trifling readings.

The Plates have been attributed to the *Little Bernard;* but the borders cannot be his, for many bear the monogram P. V., which some explain to mean P. Vingles, of Lyons, and others Pierino del Vaga, of Rome, an artist of celebrity.

3°. *The Edition by Tozzius, Padua,* 1621.

"ANDREÆ ALCIATI | EMBLEMATA | CVM COMMENTARIIS | CLAVDII MINOIS I. C. FRANCISCI SANCTII BROCENSIS, | & Notis, | LAVRENTII PIGNORII PATAVINI. | &c. &c." (Printer's device.) "Patauij apud Petrum Paulum Tozzium, | *Sub Signo S.S. Nominis* ϶ESV. 1621."

Colophon—"Patauii ex Typographia Laurentii | Pasquati. M. DCXXI."

4to. There are 542 leaves, or 1,084 pages; numbered I—LXXX and 1—1003, last page colophon; total, 1,084 pages.

The full pages measure, with marginal notes, 19. c. by 13.5; or 7.48 in. by 5.31; the devices in squares, 8.5 c.

This edition has been named a noble monument of labour, and is the most

complete in every respect. It restores, however, the offensive Emblem which had been banished for seventy years, and for which restoration, says Mazzuchelli, i. p. 366, No. (112), "the Emblems of Alciat were prohibited in Spain until they were amended."

The Emblems thus count 212, but the arrangement coincides nearly with that of the Lyons edition of 1551.

From the six editions thus made use of, there are doubtless in other editions various differences; but these six are amply sufficient to show the growth of Alciat's Emblems and their full development. In the Table which follows, comprising all the Mottoes and Titles of the entire body of those Emblems, there is presented a convenient index; for by the Mottoes and Titles may be ascertained the position of each in by far the larger part of the complete series. A fuller table had been prepared, but one, in reality, of no greater service than the present for reference and comparison.

THE MOTTOES AND TITLES

IN THE WHOLE OF ALCIAT'S EMBLEMS,

WITH THE SOURCES WHENCE THEY ARE TAKEN AND THE EDITIONS WHERE THEY ARE COLLECTED.

NOTE.—In Steyner's edition the leaves are unnumbered, and can only be referred to by the *Signatures*, as A, A 2, *v* denoting the reverse of the leaf, as A*v*.

The Roman numeral after each Motto refers to the order of each Emblem in the great majority of the editions after A.D. 1574; but the Roman numerals under column Tozzius, 1621, refer to the order in the editions from Padua.

All the Emblems have devices, excepting those marked with † prefixed, and excepting all in the edition 1548.

MOTTOES AND TITLES.	WHENCE TAKEN.			WHERE COLLECTED.		
	Steyner 1531.	Wechel. 1534.	Aldi. 1546.	Gryph. 1548.	Roville. 1551.	Tozzius. 1621.
	Leaf.	*Page.*	*Leaf.*	*Column*	*Page.*	*Emblem.*
Abies, cci	—	—	19*v*	958	216	ccij
Abstinentia, xxx	—	—	—	971	38	xxxi
Adversus naturam peccantes	—	—	26*v*	970	—	lxxx
Aemulatio impar, cxli	—	—	37*v*	972	154	cxlij
Aere quandoque salutem redimendam, clij	E 3	90	—	960	165	cliij
Albutii ad D. Alciatum suadentis ut de tumultibus Italicis se subducat, et in Gallia profiteatur, cxlij	B 5	34	—	953	155	cxliij
Aliquid mali propter vicinum malum, clxv	D	62	—	956	179	clxvi
Alius peccat, alius plectitur, clxxiiij..	D 8*v*	74	—	958	188	clxxv
Amicitia etiam post mortem durans, clix	A 6	16	—	951	172	clx
A minimis quoque timendum, clxviij	C 7*v*	58	—	956	182	clxix

MOTTOES AND TITLES.	WHENCE TAKEN. Steyner 1531.	Wechel. 1534.	Aldi. 1546.	WHERE COLLECTED. Gryph. 1548.	Roville. 1551.	Tozzius. 1621.
	Leaf.	*Page.*	*Leaf.*	*Column*	*Page.*	*Emblem.*
Amor filiorum, cxciij	C 3	48	—	958	208	cxciv
Amor virtutis, *see* Ἀντέρως	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amor virtutis, alium Cupidinem superans, *see* Ἀντέρως	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amuletum Veneris, lxxvij	—	—	17*v*	958	85	lxxvij
Amygdalus, ccviij	—	—	24	969	224	ccix
Ἀνέχου καὶ ἀπέχου, Sustine et abstine, xxxiv	—	—	29*v*	970	41	xxxiv
Ἀντέρως, id est, Amor virtutis, cix	E*v*	86	—	960	119	cx
Ἀντερως, id est, Amor virtutis, alium Cupidinem superans, cx	D 6*v*	76	—	958	120	cxi
Antiquissima quæque commentitia, clxxxij	—	(cxv)	6	965	196	clxxxiij
Ars naturam adiuuans, xcviij	—	—	42	974	107	ic (99)
Auaritia, lxxxiv	—	—	36	972	92	lxxxv
Auxilium nunquam deficiens, clxi	C 2*v*	47	—	955	174	clxij
Bonis à diuitibus nihil timendum, xxxij	F2	107	—	962	39	xxxij
Bonis auspiciis incipiendum, cxxvi	—	—	14*v*	967	138	cxxvij
Buxus, ccvij	—	—	22	969	222	ccviij
Captiuus ob gulam, xciiij	E 3*v*	91	—	960	102	xcv
Cauendum à meretricibus, lxxvi	—	—	10*v*	966	84	lxxvi
Concordia, xxxix	B 4	31	—	966	46	xxxix
Concordiæ symbolum, xxxviij	A 4	10	—	966	45	xxxiix
Concordia insuperabilis, xl	—	—	11*v*	966	47	xl
Consiliarii Principum, cxlv	—	—	28	969	160	cxlvi
Consilio et virtute Chimeram superari, hoc est, fortiores et deceptores, xiiij	†F 2*v*	108	—	963	20	xiiij
Cotonea, cciij	—	—	20*v*	968	218	cciv
Cuculi, lx	—	—	12	966	68	lx
Cum laruis non luctandum, cliij	C 8*v*	61	—	956	166	cliiij
Cupressus, cxcviij	—	—	18	968	213	cxcix
Custodiendas virgines, xxij	C 2	46	—	955	28	xxij
De Morte et Amore, cliv	D 3*v*	69	—	957	167	clv
Desidia, lxxx	—	—	35	971	88	lxxxi
Desidiam abjiciendam, lxxxi	A 7*v*	18	—	972	89	lxxxij
Dicta septem sapientium, clxxxvi	—	—	32	971	200	clxxxvij
Diues indoctus, clxxxix	E 4	92	—	960	204	clxxxx
Doctorum agnomina, xcvi	—	—	—	—	104, 5	xcvij
Doctos doctis obloqui nefas esse, clxxix	E 8*v*	105	—	962	193	clxxx

MOTTOES AND TITLES.	WHENCE TAKEN.			WHERE COLLECTED.		
	Steyner. 1531.	Wechel. 1534.	Aldi. 1546.	Gryph. 1548.	Roville. 1551.	Tozzius. 1621.
	Leaf.	*Page.*	*Leaf.*	*Column*	*Page.*	*Emblem.*
Dolus in suos, l	—	—	43	974	58	l
Dulcia quandoque amari fieri, cxi	E 4*v*	95	—	961	121	cxij
Duodecim certamina Herculis, cxxxvii	—	—	15	967	149	cxxxviij
Ei qui semel sua prodegerit, aliena credi non oportere, liiii	E 8*v*	104	—	962	62	liiij
Eloquentia fortitudine præstantior, clxxx	E 6	98	—	961	194	clxxxi
Etiam ferocissimos domari, xxix	A 3	8	—	950	36	xxix
Ex arduis perpetuum nomen, cxxxi	B 2*v*	27	—	953	143	cxxxij
Ex bello pax, clxxvii	C 3*v*	49	—	959	191	clxxviij
Ex damno alterius, alterius utilitas, cxxv	—	—	8*v*	965	137	cxxvi
Ex litterarum studiis immortalitatem acquiri, cxxxii	C*v*	45	—	955	144	cxxxiij
Ex pace ubertas, clxxviii	B*v*	23	—	959	192	clxxix
Ἐχθρῶν ἄδωρα δῶρα, In dona hostium, clxvii	—	119	—	964	181	clxviij
Facundia difficilis, clxxxi	—	—	13*v*	967	195	clxxxij
Fatuitas, lxv	—	—	42*v*	974	73	lxv
Fere simile ex Theocrito, *see* Dulcia, &c., cxii	†E 5	95	—	961	122	cxiij
Ficta religio, vi	—	—	5	965	12	vi
Fidei Symbolum, ix	E 6*v*	100	—	961	15	ix
Firmissima conuelli non posse, xlii	C 8	60	—	956	49	xlij
Fœdera Italorum, x	A 2*v*	6	—	950	16	x
Fortuna virtutem superans, cxix	C	44	—	952	131	cxx
Furor et rabies, lvii	—	—	27	970	64	lvij
Garrulitas, lxx	—	—	40	973	78	lxx
Gramen, xxvi	—	—	—	—	33	xxvi
Gratiæ, clxii	—	—	5*v*	951	175	clxiij
Gratiam referendam, xxx	A 3*v*	9	—	951	37	xxv
Gula, xc	—	—	36*v*	972	98	xci
Hedera, cciiii	—	—	21*v*	968	219	ccv
Ignaui, lxxxiii	—	—	13	967	91	lxxxiv
Ilex, ccv	—	—	21	968	220	ccvi
Illicitum non sperandum, xlvi	A 6*v*	84	—	959	54	xlvi
Imparilitas, cxxxix	—	—	17	968	152	cxxxx
Impossibile, lix	E 3	89	—	960	67	lix
Impudentia, lxviii	—	—	—	972	76	lxviij
In adulari nescientes, xxxv	†F 2*v*	112	—	960	42	xxxv

MOTTOES AND TITLES.	WHENCE TAKEN.			WHERE COLLECTED.		
	Steyner 1531.	Wechel. 1534.	Aldi. 1546.	Gryph. 1548.	Roville. 1551.	Tozzius. 1621.
	Leaf.	*Page.*	*Leaf.*	*Column*	*Page.*	*Emblem.*
In adulatores, liii	†E 4	93	—	960	61	liij
In amatores meretricum, lxxv	E 4*v*	33	—	953	83	lxxv
Inanis impetus, clxiv	—	—	44	974	178	clxv
In astrologos, ciii	C 7	57	—	956	113	civ
In aulicos, lxxxvi	—	117	—	964	94	lxxxvij
In auaros, lxxxv	C 6	55	—	972	93	lxxxvi
In auaros, vel quibus melior conditio ab extraneis offertur, lxxxix	A 6	15	—	972	97	xc
In colores, cxvii	—	—	30*v*	970	128	cxviij
In Deo lactandum, iiii	B 6	36	—	954	10	iiij
In deprehensum, xxi	D*v*	64	—	957	27	xxi
In desciscentes, cxl	—	—	8	965	153	cxli
In detractores, clxiii	—	—	16*v*	958	177	clxiv
In dies meliora, xlv	—	—	33*v*	971	53	xlv
In diuites publico male, lxxxviii	—	—	3	964	96	lxxxix
In dona hostium, *see* Ἐχθρῶν, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
In eos qui supra vires quicquam audent, lviii	B*v*	24	—	952	66	lviij
In eum qui sibi ipsi damnum apparat, lxix	E 5*v*	96	—	961	72	lxix
In eum qui truculentia suorum perierit, clxvi	D 7*v*	79	—	959	180	clxvij
In facile à virtute desciscentes, lxxxii	C 5	53	—	952	90	lxxxiij
In fidem uxoriam, cxc	D 2	65	—	957	205	cxci
In fœcunditatem sibi ipsi damnosam, cxcii	B 8*v*	43	—	953	207	cxciij
In formosam fato præruptam, clv	—	70	—	957	168	clvi
In fraudulentos, xlix	—	—	7	965	57	xlix
In garrulum et gulosum, xcv	—	—	44*v*	974	103	xcvi
In illaudata laudantes, cxxiii	B 7	40	—	954	135	cxxiv
In iuuentam, xcix	—	—	3*v*	964	108	c
In momentaneam fœlicitatem, cxxiiii	D 5	72	—	958	136	cxxv
In mortem præpoperam, clvi	—	118	—	964	169	clvij
In nothos, cxxxviii	—	—	15*v*	967	151	cxxxix
In obliuionem patriæ, cxiiii	—	115	—	963	125	cxv
In occasionem, cxxi	A 8	20	—	952	133	cxxij
In parasitos, xcii	B 3*v*	30	—	953	100	xciij
In Pudoris statuam, cxcvi	—	—	4	964	211	cxcvij
In quatuor anni tempora, c	—	—	—	—	109	ci
In receptatores sicariorum, lii	E 6*v*	99	—	961	60	lij
Insani gladius, clxxv	—	—	14	967	189	clxxvi
In senatum boni Principis, cxliiii	D	63	—	956	157	cxlv
Insignia ducatus Med., *see* Super insignia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insignia poetarum, clxxxiii	—	113	—	963	197	clxxxix

MOTTOES AND TITLES.	WHENCE TAKEN.			WHERE COLLECTED.		
	Steyner 1531.	Wechel. 1534.	Aldi. 1546.	Gryph. 1548.	Roville. 1551.	Tozzius. 1621.
	Leaf.	*Page.*	*Leaf.*	*Column*	*Page.*	*Emblem.*
In silentium, *see* Silentium	—	—	—	—	—	—
In simulachrum spei, xliv	D 8*v*	82	—	959	51	xliv
In sordidos, lxxxvii	—	—	30	970	95	lxxxiix
In statuam Amoris, cxiii	E 7*v*	102	—	962	123	cxiv
In statuam Bacchi, xxv	D 4	71	—	957	30	xxv
In studiosum captum Amore, cviii	D 6	75	—	958	118	cix
In subitum terrorem, cxxii	—	111	—	963	134	cxxiij
In temerarios, lvi	D 3	68	—	973	65	lvi
In victoriam dolo partam, xlviii	A 5	13	—	951	56	xlviij
Inuidia, lxxi	—	—	35*v*	972	79	lxxi
Inuiolabiles telo Cupidinis, lxxviii	B 6	37	—	954	86	lxxviij
In vitam humanam, cli	E 7	101	—	961	164	clij
Ira, lxiii	—	—	38	972	71	lxiij
Iusta ultio, clxxii	D 7	78	—	959	186	clxxiij
Iusta vindicta, clxxi	B 7*v*	41	—	954	185	clxxij
Lapsus ubi? quid feci? *see* Πῆ παρέβην, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lasciuia, lxxix	—	—	39	973	87	lxxix
Laurus, ccx	—	—	19	968	225	ccxi
Litera occidit, spiritus uiuificat, clxxxv	—	—	25	969	199	clxxxvi
Luxuria, lxii	—	—	34	971	80	lxxij
Luxuriosorum opes, lxxiii	—	—	7*v*	971	81	lxxiij
Maledicentia, li	—	—	†37	972	59	lj
Malè parta malè dilabuntur, cxxviii	—	—	9	965	140	cxxix
Malus medica, ccvi	—	—	22*v*	969	221	ccvij
Maturandum, xx	C 6*v*	56	—	956	26	xx
Mediolanum, ii	—	—	45*v*	949	8	ij
Mentem, non formam plus pollere, clxxxviii	C 5	52	—	955	203	clxxxix
Morus, ccix	—	—	24*v*	969	223	ccx
Mulieris famam, non formam vulgatam esse oportere, cxcv	F 2	106	—	962	210	cxcvi
Musicam Diis curæ esse, clxxxiv	—	114	—	963	198	clxxxv
Mutuum auxilium, clx	B 2	26	—	953	173	clxi
Natura, *or* Vis Naturæ, xcvii	—	—	41*v*	973	106	iic
Nec questionis quidem cede dum, xiii	D 3	67	—	957	19	xiij
Nec verbo nec facto quanquam lædendum, xxvii	A 7	17	—	952	34	xxvij
Νῆφε, καὶ μέμνησ' ἀπιστεῖν. ἄρτια ταῦτα τῶν φρενῶν, xvi	—	—	28*v*	969	22	xvi
Nil, *or* nihil reliqui, cxxvii	—	—	43*v*	974	139	cxxviij

MOTTOES AND TITLES.	WHENCE TAKEN. Steyner 1531.	Wechel. 1534.	Aldi. 1546.	WHERE COLLECTED. Gryph. 1548.	Roville. 1551.	Tozzius. 1621.
	Leaf.	*Page.*	*Leaf.*	*Column*	*Page.*	*Emblem.*
Nobiles et generosi, cxxxvi	—	—	12*v*	967	148	cxxxvij
Non tibi sed Religioni, vii	B 7	39	—	954	13	vij
Non vulganda consilia, xii	A 4*v*	12	—	951	18	xij
(Nullius indiga virtus) *Emb. Thuilii*	—	—	—	—	—	(p. xiij)
Nunquam procrastinandum, iii	—	—	46*v*	974	9	iij
Nupta contagioso, cxcvii	—	—	27*v*	970	212	cxcviij
Obdurandum adversus urgentia, xxxvi	B 3	28	—	953	43	xxxvi
Obliuio paupertatis parens, lxvi	—	—	—	—	74	lxvi
Obnoxia infirmitas, clxix	—	—	—	—	183	clxx
Ocni effigies, de iis qui meretricibus donant quod in bonos usus verti debeat, xci	A 8*v*	21	—	952	99	xcij
Omnia mea mecum porto, xxxvii	—	—	—	—	44	xxxvij
Optimus avis, cxxxiiii	†F 3	110	—	963	146	cxxxv
Opulentia tyranni paupertas subiectorum, cxlvi	—	—	—	—	159	cxlvij
Opulenti hæreditas, clviii	—	—	45	974	171	clix
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Paruam culinam duobus ganeonibus non sufficere, xciii	B 5*v*	35	—	954	101	xciv
Paupertatem summis ingeniis obesse, ne prouehantur, cxx	A 7*v*	19	—	952	132	cxxi
Pax, clxxvi	E	85	—	959	190	clxxvij
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MOTTOES AND TITLES.	WHENCE TAKEN.			WHERE COLLECTED.		
	Steyner 1531.	Wechel. 1534.	Aldi. 1546.	Gryph. 1548.	Roville. 1551.	Tozzius. 1621.
	Leaf.	*Page.*	*Leaf.*	*Column*	*Page.*	*Emblem.*
Qua Dii vocant eundum, viii	D 8*v*	81	—	959	14	viij
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* The Motto also reads : "Sobrius esto, et memineris non temerè credere ; hæc sunt membra mentis."

MOTTOES AND TITLES.	WHENCE TAKEN.			WHERE COLLECTED.		
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	Leaf.	*Page.*	*Leaf.*	*Column*	*Page.*	*Emblem.*
Vnum nihil duos plurimum posse, xli	—	116	—	963	48	xli
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OF

The Three Earliest Editions of

ALCIAT'S EMBLEMS

Entire;

Namely, the AUGSBURG Edition 1531,
the PARIS ,, 1534,
and the VENICE ,, 1546.

With the Titles, &c., of some other Editions
of the Augsburg and Paris Series.

VIRI CLARISSIMI D. Andreę Alciati Iurisconsultiss. Mediol. ad D. Chonradum Peutingerũ Augustanum, Iurisconsultum Emblematum liber.

M. D. XXXI.

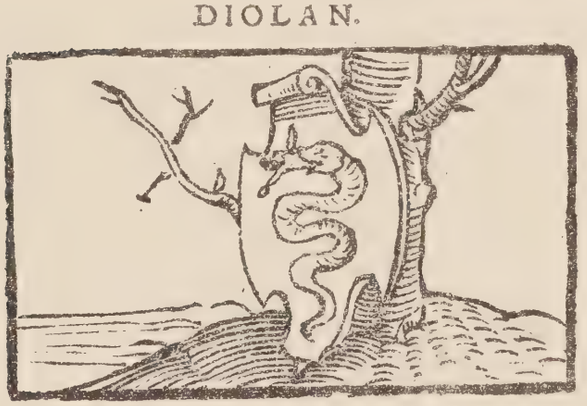
CANDIDO LECTORI S. P.

HAud merito candide lector, nostram desyderabis diligentiam, in his tabellis quæ huic operi adiectæ sunt, elegantiores nanq; picturas, & authoris grauissimi authoritas, & libelli dignitas merebantur, quod quidē nos fatemur, cupiebamusq; inuentiones has illustriores tibi tradere ita, si eas quam artificiosiss; depictas, nate oculos ponere mus, nihilq; (quod sciam) ad eam rem nobis defuit. Verum cum hoc non tantum magni laboris fuerit, (quem certe non subterfugimus) sed & maximi sumptus, intelligis quicquid huiuscemodi erat, id omne tibi denuo persoluendum fuisse. Vtilissimū itaq; nobis usum est, si notulis quibusdam obiter, rudioribus, grauissimi authoris inuentionem significaremus, q; docti hæc p se colligent, hocq; ipso tibi gratificari uoluimus, si magnas delitas paruo tibi compararemus, bene uale, nostramq; operam boni consule.

CLARISSIMI VIRI D. ANDREAE
Alciati in libellum Emblematum præfatio ad
D. Chonradum Peutingerum
Augustanum.

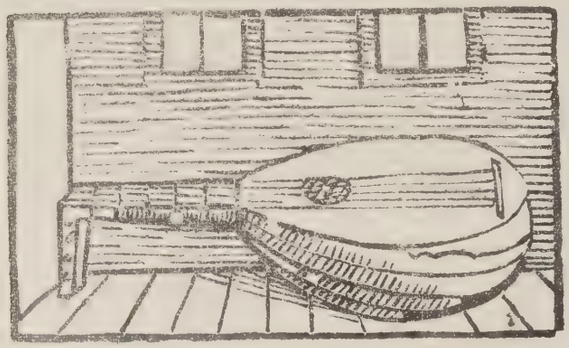
DVm pueros iugl ãs, iuuenes dũ tessera fallit,
Detinet & segnes chartula picta uiros.
Hæc nos festiuis emblemata cudimus horis,
Artificum illustri signaq; facta manu.
Vestibus ut torulos, petasis ut figere parmas,
Et ualeat tacitis scribere quisq; notis.
At tibi supremus pretiosa nomismata Cæsar,
Et ueterum eximias donet habere manus.
Ipse dabo uati, chartacea munera uates,
Que Chonrade mei pignus amoris habe.

INSIGNIA DVCATVS MEDIOLAN.



Exiliens infans sinnosi è faucibus anguis,
Est gentilitijs nobile stemma tuis.
Talia Pellæum gessisse nomismata regem,
Vidimus, hisq; suum concelebrare genus.
Dũ se Ammone, fatum matrẽ anguis imagine lusam,
Diuini & sobolem seminis esse docet.
Ore exit tradunt sic quosdam emitter angues,
An quia sic Pallas de capite orta Iouis.

FOEDERA ITALORVM.



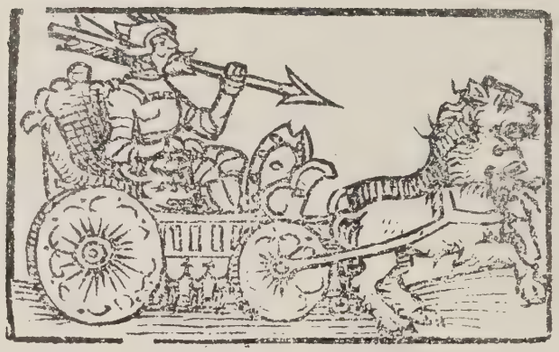
Hanc cytharam á lembi, que forma halieutica fertur
Vendicat & propriam musa latina sibi.
Accipe Dux, placeat nostrũ hoc tibi tempore munus
Quo noua cum socijs fœdera inire paras.
Difficile est nisi docto homini tot tendere chordas,
Vnáq; si fuerit non bene tenta fides.

Ruptaue (q. facile est) perit omnis gratia cõche,
Illæq; præcellens cantus ineptus erit.
Sic Itali coëunt proceres in fœdera, concors,
Nil est quod timeas si tibi constet amor.
At si aliquis decisat (uti plerunq; uidemus,
In nihilum illa omnis soluitur harmonia.

IN SILENTIVM.

Cum tacet haud quicquam differt sapientibus amens
Stulticiæ est index linguaq; uoxq; suæ.
Ergo premat labias digitoq; silentia signet
Et sese pharium uertat in Harpocratem.

ETIAM FEROCISSIMOS DOMARI.



Romanũ poſtquám eloquium Ciceronẹ perempto
Perdiderat patria peſtis acerba ſuæ
Inſcendit currus uictor uinxitq; leones
Compulit & durũ colla ſubire iugum
Magnanimos ceßiſſe ſuis Antonius armis
Ambage hac cupiens ſignificare duces.

GRATIAM REFERENDAM

Aerio insignis pietate Ciconia nido
Inuestes pullos pignora grata fouet
Taliaq; expectat sibi munera mutua reddi
Auxilio hoc quoties mater egebit anus.
Nec pia spem soboles fallit, sed fessa parentum
Corpora fert humeris prestat et ore cibos.

CONCORDIA.

Cornicum mira inter se concordia uitæ est
Inq; uicem nunquam contaminata fides.
Hinc uolucres has sceptra gerunt q; secuntur omnes
Consensu populi stant q; cadunt q; duces
Quem si de medio tollas discordia preceps
Aduolat & secum regia fata trahit.

POTENTISSIMVS
affectus amor.

Aſpice ut inuictas uires auriga leonis
Expreſſus gemma puſio uincat amor
Vtq; manu hac ſcuticam teneat hac flectat habenas
Vtq; ſit in pueri plurimus ore decor
Dira lues procul eſto ferain qui uincere talem
Eſt potis, á nobis temperet an ne manus.

NON VVLGANDA CONSILIA.

Limine quod cæco obſcura & caligine monſtrum.
Gnoſiacis clauſit Dædalus in latebris.
Depictum Romana phalanx in prælia geſtat,
Semi uiroq; nitent ſigna ſuperba boue,
Noſq; monent debere ducum ſecreta latere,
Conſilia auctori cognita texta nocet.

IN VICTORIAM DOLO PARTAM.

Aiacis tumulum ego perluo uirtus,
Heu miſera albentes dilacerata comas.
Scilicet hoc reſtabat ad huc ut iudice græco,
Vincerer & cauſa ſtet potiore dolus.

REVERENTIAM IN MATRIMONIO REQ VIRI.

Cum furit in Venerem pelagi se in littore sistit,
Vipera & ab stomacho dira uenena uomit.
Murenam q; ciens ingentia sybila tollit,
At subito amplexus appetit illa uiri.
Maxima debetur thalamo reuerentia, coniux,
Alternum debet coniugi & obsequium.

IN AVAROS, VEL QVIBVS MELIOR conditio ab extraneis offertur.

Delphini insidens unda cerula sulcat Arion,
Hocq; aures mulcet frenat & ora sono.
Quam sit auari hominis, nõ tam mens dira ferarũ est,
Quiq; uiris rapimur, piscibus eripimur

MICITIA ETIAM POST MORTEM DVRANS.

Arentem ſenio, nudam quoq; frondibus ulmum,
Complexa eſt uiridi uitis opaca coma.
Agnoſcitq; uices naturæ & grata parenti,
Officij reddit mutua iura ſuo.
Exemploq; monet, tales nos quærere amicos,
Quos neq; diſiungat fœdere ſumma dies.

ILLICITVM NON SPERANDVM

Spes simul & Nemesis nostris altaribus adsunt,
Scilicet ut speres non nisi q, liceat.

NEC VERBO NEC FACTO
quenquam lædendum

Assequitur, Nemesisq; uirum uestigia seruat
Continet & cubitum, duraq; frena manu
Ne male quid facias, neue improba uerba loquaris
Et iubet in cunctis rebus adesse modum

DESIDIAM ABIICIENDAM

Quisquis iners abeat in chenice figere ſedem
Nos prohibent Samij dogmata ſancta ſenis
Surge igitur duroq́; manus aſueſce labori
Det tibi dimenſos craſtina ut hora cibos

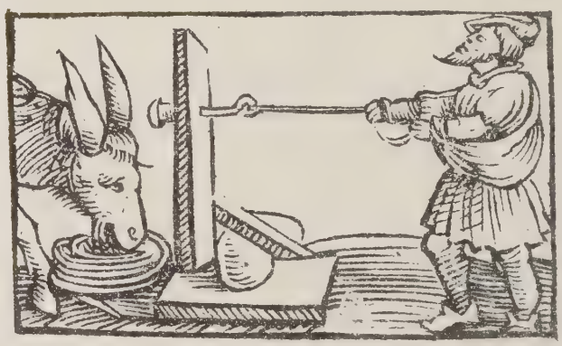
PAVPERTATEM SVMMIS
ingenijs obeſſe ne prouehantur.

Dextra tenet lapidem, manus altera ſuſtinet alas.
Vt me pluma leuat, ſic graue mergit onus
Ingenio poteram ſuperas uolitare per arces
Me niſi paupertas inuida deprimeret.

IN OCCASIONEM

Lysippi hoc opus est, Sycion cui patria, tu quis?
Cuncta domans capti temporis articulus
Cur pinnis stas, usq; recter, talaria plantis
Cur retines? passim me leuis aura rapit
In dextra est tenuis dic unde nouacula? acutum
Omni acie hoc signum me magis esse docet
Cur in fronte coma occurrens ut prendar, at heus tu
Dic cur pars calua est posterior capitis
Me semel alipedem si quis permitat abire.
Ne possim apprenso crine deinde rapi
Tali opifex nos arte tui causa ædidit hospes
Vtq; omnes moneã per gula aperta tenet

OCNI EFFIGIES DE HIS QVI meretricibus donat, q, in bonos usus uerti debeat.



Impiger haud ceſſat funem contexere ſparto
Humidáq; artifici iungere fila manu
Sed quantum multis uix torquet ſtrenuus horis,
Protinus ignaui uentris aſella uorat.
Fœmina iners animal, facili congeſta marito,
Lucra rapit mundum prodigit inq; ſuum.

VIRTVTI FORTVNA COMES.

Anguibus implicitis geminis caducæus alis,
Inter Amaltheæ cornua rectus adeſt.

Pollentes sic mente uiros, fandiq; peritos,
Indicat, ut rerum copia multa beet.

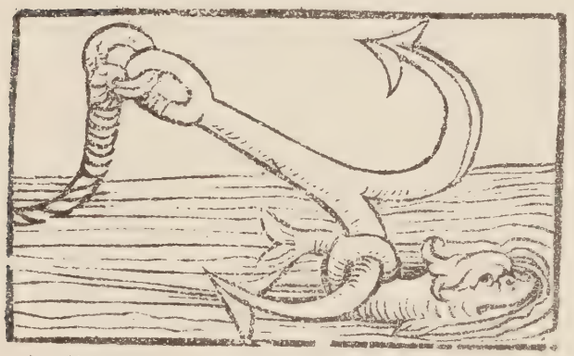
EX PACE VBERTAS.

Grandibus ex spicis tenues contexe corollas,
Quas arcu alterno palmite uitis eat.
His comptæ Alcyones tranquilli in marmoris unda
Nidificant pullos inuolucresq; fouent.
Lætus erit Cereri Baccho quoq; fertilis annus,
Aequorei si rex alitis instar erit.

IN EOS QVI SVPRA VIRES quicquam audent.

Dum dormit, dulci recreat dum corpora ſomno,
Sub picea & clauam cæteraq; arma tenet.
Alcyden pygmea manus proſternere lætho,
Poſſe putat, tures non bene docta ſuas.
Excitus ipſe uelut pulices, ſic proterit hoſtem,
Et ſæui implicitum pelle leonis agit.

PRINCEPS SVBDITORVM IN-columitatem procurans.



Titanij quoties conturbant æquora fratres
Tum miſeros nautas anchora iacta iuuat.
Hanc pius erga homines Delphin complectitur imis
Tutius ut poſſit figier illa uadis.
Quam decet hæc memores geſtare inſignia reges,
Anchora q, nautis, ſe populo eſſe ſuo.

MVTVVM AVXILIVM

Loripedem ſublatũ humeris fert lumine captus
Et ſocij hæc oculis munera retribuit
Quo caret alteruter, concors ſic præſtat uterq;,
Mutuat hic oculos, mutuat ille pedes.

EX ARDVIS PERPETVum nomẽ.

Crediderat platani ramis ſua pignora paſſer,
Et bene in ſæuo uiſa dracone fŏrent.
Glutijt hic pullos omnes miſerũq; parentem
Saxeus, et tali dignus obire nece
Hæc niſi mentitur chalchas monumenta laboris
Sunt longi, cuius fama perennis eat

OBDVRANDVM ADVERſus urgentia.

Nititur in pondus palma & conſurgit in arcũ
Quo magis et premitur hoc mage tollit onus.
Fert & odoratas bellaria dulcia glandes,
Quis menſas inter primus habetur honos.

Ipuer & reptans ramis has collige, mentis
Qui constantis erit, premia digna feret.

TVMVLVS MERETRICIS.

Quis tumulus? cuia urna? Ephyreæ est Laidos, & (non
Erubuit tantum perdere parca decus?
Nulla fuit tum forma illam iam carpserat ætas,
Iam speculum Veneri cauta dicarat anus.
Quid sculptus sibi vult Aries quem parte leæna
Vngulibus apprensum posteriore tenet?
Non aliter captos q, & ipsa teneret amantes,
Vir gregis est aries clune tenetur amans.

IN PARASITOS.

Quos tibi donamus fluuiatiles decipe cancros,
Munera conueniunt moribus ista tuis.
His oculi uigiles, & forfice plurimus ordo
Chelarum armatus, maximaq́; aluus adest.
Sic tibi propensus stat pingui ab domino uenter,
Pernicesq́; pedes, spiculaq́; apta pedi.
Cum uagus in triuijs, mensæq́; sedilibus errat,
Inq́; alios mordax scommata salsa iacis.

CONCORDIA

In bellum ciuile duces cum Roma pararet,
Viribus & caderet Martia terra suis.
Mos fuit in partes turmis coeuntibus hasdem,
Coniunctas dextras mutua dona dare,
Fœderis hæc species, id habet concordia signum,
Vt quos iungit amor iungat & ipsa manus.

QVAE SVPRA NOS NIhil ad nos.

Caucasia æternũ pendens in rupe Promethæus
Dirripitur ſacri præpetis ungue iecus
Et nollet feciſſe hominem, figulosq; poſus
Accenſa rapto damnat ab igne facem
Roduntur uarijs prudentum pectora curis
Qui cœli affectant ſcire deumq; uices

IN AMATORES MERE-
tricum.

Villoſæ indutus piſcator tegmina capræ
Addidit ut capiti cornua bina ſuo.
Fallit amatorem ſtans ſummo in litore Sargus
In laqueos ſimi quem gregis ardor agit
Capra refert ſcortum ſimilis ſit Sargus amāti
Qui miſer obſcœno captus amore perit

ALBVTII AD D. ALCIATVM,
ſuadens, ut de tumultibus Italicis ſe ſub
ducat, & in Gallia pro=
fiteatur.

Quæ dedit hos fructus arbor cœlo aduena noſtro,
Venit ab eoo perſidis axe prius.
Translatu facta eſt melior quæ noxia quondam,
In patria, hic nobis dulcia poma gerit,
Fert folium linguæ, fert poma ſimillima cordi,
Alciate hinc uitam degere diſce tuam.
Tu procul à patria in pretio es maiore futurus,
Multum corde ſapis, nec minus ore uales.

PARVAM CVLINAM DVOBVS
gangonibus non ſufficere

In modicis nimi eſt quod quis lucretur, & unum
Arbuſtum geminos non alit Erythacos,
In tenui ſpes nulla lucri eſt, unoq; reſidunt
Arbuſto geminæ non bene ficedulæ.

IN DEO LAETANDVM

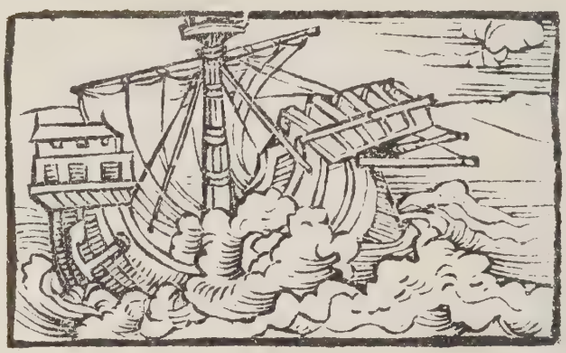
Aſpice ut egregium puerum Iouis alite pictor
Fecerit Iliacum ſumma per aſtra uehi.
Quis ne Iouem tactum puerili credat amore?
Dic hæc Mæonius finxerit unde ſenex.
Conſilium mens atq; dei cui gaudia præſtant,
Creditur is ſummo raptus adeſſe Iouis.

INVIOLABILES TELO *Cupidinis*

Ne atrus te uincat amor, neu fœmina mentem
Dirripiat magicis artibus ulla tuam

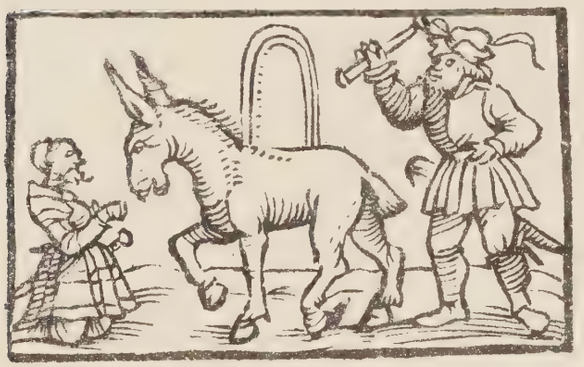
Bacchica auis præsto tibi motacilla paretur,
Quam quadri radiam circuli in orbe loces.
Ore crucem & cauda, et geminis ut complicet alis.
Tale amuletum carminis omnis erit.
Dicitur hoc Veneris signo Pegasæus Iason,
Phasiacis læsi non potuisse dolis.

SPES PROXIMA.



Innumeris agitur respub. nostra procellis,
Et spes uenturæ sola salutis adest.
Non secus ac nauis medio circum æquore uenti,
Quam rapiũt, falsis iamq; fatiscit aquis.
Quod si Helenæ adueniant lucẽta sydera fratres,
Amissos animos spes bona restituit.

NON TIBI SED RELIGIONI.



Isidis effigiem tardus gestabat asellus,
Pando uerenda dorso habens mysteria.
Obuius ergo deam quisquis reuerenter adorat,
Piasq; genibus concipit flexis preces.
Ast asinus tantum præstari credit honorem,
Sibi, & intumescit admodum superbiens.
Donec cum flagris compescens dixit agaso,
Non es deus tu asselle, sed deum uehis.

IN ILLAVDATA LAVDANTES.

Ingentes Galatum ſemerini milite turmas,
Spem præter trepidus fuderat Antiochus.
Lucarum cum ſæua boum uis, ira proboſcis,
Tum primum hoſtiles corripuiſſet equos.
Ergo trophea locans Elephantis imagine pinxit,
Inſuper & ſocijs occideramus ait
Bellua ſeruaſſet ni nos fœdiſſima barrus,
At ſuperaſſe iuuat, ſic ſuperaſſe pudet.

IVSTA VINDICTA.

Dum reſydet cyclops ſinuoſi in faucibus antri,
Hæc ſecum teneras concinit inter oues.
Paſcite uos herbas, ſocijs ego paſcar Achiuis
Poſtremumq; utin u' ſœra noſtra ferent
Audijt hæc Ithacus Cyclopaq; lumine caſſum
Redd.d.t, en pœnas ut ſuus author habet.

TANDEM TANDEM IVSTICIA
OBTINET.

Æacide Hectorco perfusum sanguine scutum,
Quod Græcorum Ithaco concio iniqua dedit.
Iustior arripuit Neptunus in æquora iactum,
Naufragio ut dominum posset adire suum.
Littoreo Aiacis tumulo namq; intulit unda,
Quæ boat, & tali uoce sepulchra ferit.
Vicisti Thelamoniade tu dignior armis,
Affectus fas est cedere iusticiæ.

IN FERTILITATEM SIBI IPSI DAMNOSAM.

Ludibrium pueris lapides iacientibus hoc me,
In triuio posuit rustica cura nucem.
Que laceris ramis perstrictoq; ardua libro,
Certatim fundis per latus omne petor.
Quid sterili posset contingere turpius? eheu,
In fœlix fructus in mea damna fero.

FORTVNA VIRTVTEM
superans.

Cæsareo postquám superatus milite uidit,
Ciuili undantem sanguine pharsaliam.

Iamiam ſtricturus moribunda in pectora ferrũ
Audacibos Brutus protulit ore ſonos.
Infœlix uirtus & ſolis prouida uerbis,
Fortunam in rebus cur ſequeris dominam?

EX LITERARVM STVDIIS
immortalitatem acquiri.

Neptuni tubicen, cuius pars ultima cœtum,
Aequoreum facies indicat eſſe deum.
Serpentis medio Triton comprenditur orbe
Qui caudam inſerto mordicus ore tenet.
Fama uiros animo inſignes præclaraq; geſta.
Proſequitur, toto mandat & orbe legi.

CVSTODIENDAS VIR-
gines.

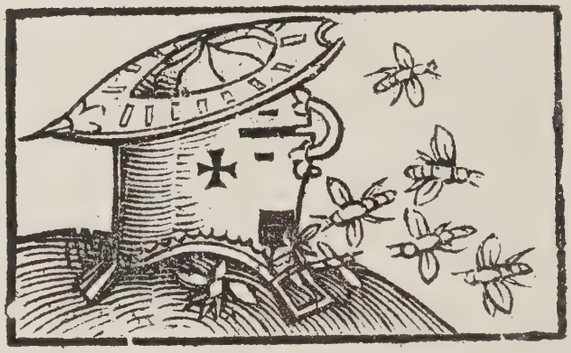
Vera hæc effigies inuptæ est Palladis, eius
Hic Draco, qui dominæ constitit ante pedes.
Cur diuæ Comes hoc animal? custodia rerum
Huic data, sic lucos, sacraq; templa colit,
Inuptas opus est cura asseruare puellas,
Peruigili laqueos undiq; tendit amor.

AVXILIVM NVNQVAM
deficiens.

Bina pericla unis effugi ſedulus armis,
Cum premererq́; ſolo, cum premererq́; ſalo.
Incolumem ex acie clypeus me præſtitit, idem,
Naufragum apprenſus littora aduſq; tulit.

Ante diem uernam boreali cana palumbes,
Frigore nidificat, præcoqua & oua fouet.
Mollius & pulli ut iaceant sibi uellicat alas,
Quis nuda hyberno deficit ipsa gelu.
Ecquid Colchi pudet, uel te Procne improba mortẽ?
Cum uolueris propriæ prolis amore subit?

EX BELLO PAX



En galea intrepidus quam miles gesserat, & quæ
Sæpius hostili sparsa cruore fuit.
Parta pace apibus tenuis conceßit in usum,
Alueoli atq; fauos gratáq; melle gerit.
Arma procul iaceant, fas sit tamen sumere bellis,
Quin aliter pacis non potes arte frui.

SVBMOVENDAM IGnorantiam.

Quod monſtrum id? ſphinx eſt, cur candida uirginis
Et uolucrum pennas, crura leonis habet? (ora,
Hanc faciem aſſumpſit rerum ignorantia, tanti
Scilicet eſt triplex cauſa, & origo mali.
Sunt quos ingenũ leue, ſunt quos blanda uoluptas,
Sunt & quos faciunt corda ſuperba rudes.
At quibus eſt notum quid Delphicè littera poſsit,
Præcipitis monſtri guttura dira ſecant.
Naq; uir ipſe, bipesq;, tripesq;, & quadrupes idẽ eſt
Primaq; prudentis laurea noſſe uirum.

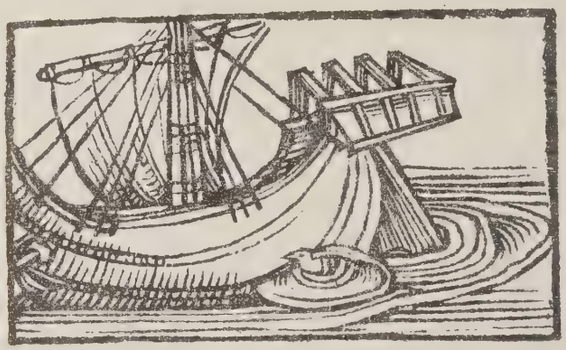
SEMPER PRAESTO ESSE
in fortunia.

Ludebant parili tres olim ætate puellæ
Sortibus, ad ſtygias quæ prior iret aquas.
Aſt cui iactato male ceſſerat alea talo,
Ridebat ſortis cæca puella ſuæ.
Cum ſubito icta caput labente eſt mortua tecto,
Soluit & audacis debita fata ioci.
Rebus in aduerſis mala ſors non fallitur, aſt in
Fauſtis, nec precibus nec locus eſt manui.

MENTEM NON FORMAM
plus pollere.

Ingreſſa uulpes in Choragi pergulam,
Fabre expolitum inuenit humanum caput.
Sic eleganter fabricatum, ut ſpiritus
Solum deeſſet, cæteris uiueſceret,
Id illa cum ſumpſiſſet in manus ait,
Hoc quale caput eſt, ſed cerebrum non habet.

IN FACILE A VIRTVTE
deciſcentes

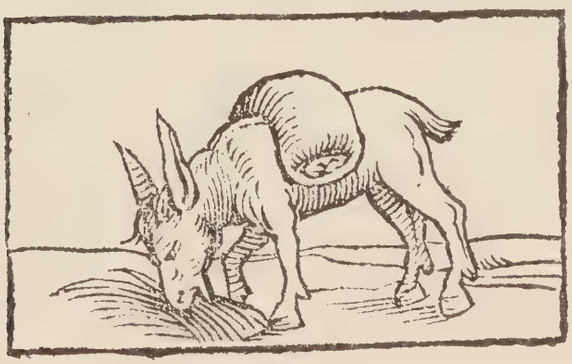


Parua uelut limax remora ſprcto impeti uenti,
Remorumq; ratem ſiſtere ſola poteſt.
Sic quosdam ingenio & uirtute ad ſydera uectos,
Detinet in medio tramite cauſa leuis.
Anxia lis ueluti eſt, uel qui meretricius ardor,
Egregijs iuuenes ſeuocat à ſtudijs.

PRVDENTES VINO ABSTINENT.

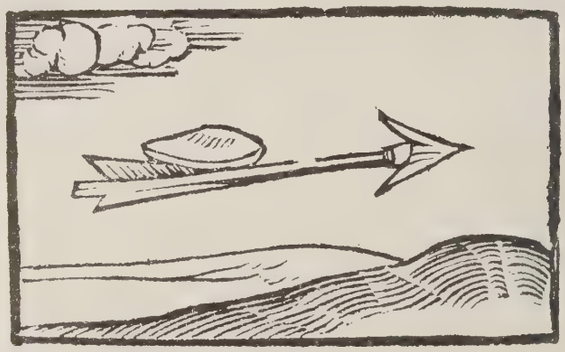
Quid me uexatis rami? sum Palladis arbor,
Auferte hinc botros, uirgo fugit bromium.

IN AVAROS.



Septitius populos inter ditißimus omnes,
Arua ſenex nullus quo magis ampla tenet.
Defraudans geniumq; ſuum, menſaſq; paratas
Nil præter betas, duraq; rapa uorat
Cui ſimilem dicã hunc, inopem quem copia reddit?
An ne aſino? ſic eſt inſtar hic eius habet.
Nanq; aſinus dorſo precioſa obſonia geſtat,
Seq; rubo aut dura carice pauper alit.

MATVRANDVM



Maturare iubent propere et cunctarier omnes
Ne nimium præceps neu mora longa nimis
Hoc tibi declaret connexum echneide telum
Hæc tarda est, uolitant ſpicula miſſa manu.

IN ASTROLOGOS.

Icare per ſuperos qui raptus & aëra donec
In mare præcipitem cæra liquata dabat.
Nunc te cæra eadem feruensq; reſuſcitat ignis,
Exemplo ut doceas dogmata certa tuo.
Aſtrologus caueat quicquam prædicere preceps,
Nam cadet impoſtor dum ſuper aſtra uolat.

A MINIMIS QVIQVE timendum.

Bella gerit ſcarabæus & hoſtem prouocat ultro,
Robore & inferior conſilio ſuperat.
Nam plumis aquile clam ſe neq; cognitus abdit,
Hoſtilem ut nidum ſummas per aſtra petat.
Quaq; confodiens prohibet ſpem creſcere prolis,
Hocq; modo illatum dedecus vltus abit.

PAREM DELINQVENTIS ET ſuaſoris culpam eſſe.

Præconem lituo perflantem classica uictrix,
Captiuum in tetro carcere turma tenet.
Quîs ille excusat, q, nec sit strenuus armis,
Vllius aut sæuo luserit ense latus.
Hinc illi quin ipse magis timidissime peccas,
Qui clangore alios æris in arma cies.

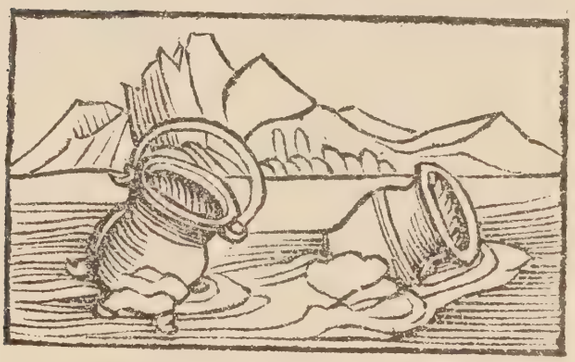
FIRMISSIMA CONVELLI
non posse.

Occeanus quamuis fluctus pater excitet omnes,
Danubiumq; omnem barbare Turca bibas,
Non tu irrumpes perfracto limite Cæsar,
Dum Charolus populis bellica signa dabit.
Sic sacræ quercus firmis radicibus adstant.
Sicca licent uenti concutiant folia.

CVM LARVIS NON LVCTANDVM.

Aeacide moriens percussu cuspidis Hector,
Qui toties hosteis uicerat ante suos.
Comprimere haud potuit uocem insultantibus illis,
Dum curru & pedibus nectere uincla parant.
Distrahite ut libitum est sic cassi luce leonis,
Conuellunt barbam uel timidi lepores.

ALIQVID MALI PROPTER uicinum malum.



Raptabat torrens ollas quarum una metallo,
Altera erat figuli terrea facta manu.
Hanc igitur rogat illa, uelit sibi proxima ferri,
Iuncta ut præcipites utraq; sistat aquas.
Cui lutea haud nobis tua sunt comercia curæ,
Ne mihi proximitas hæc mala multa ferat.
Nam seu te nobis seu nos tibi conferat unda,
Ipsa ego te fragilis sospite sola terar.

IN SENATVM BONI PRINCIPIS.

Effigies manibus truncæ ante altaria Diuum,
Hic residēt, quarum lumine capta prior.
Signa potestatis summæ sanctiq; senatus,
Thebanis fuerant ista recepta uiris.
Cur residēt? quia mente graues decet esse quieta,
Iuridicos animo ne uariare leui.
Cur sine sunt manibus? capiant ne xēnia, nec se
Pollicitis flecti muneribus ue sinant.
Cæcus at est princeps, q; solus auribus, absq;
Affectu constans iussa senatus agit.

IN DEPRENSVM.

Iam dudum quacunq; fugis te perſequor at nunc
Caſſibus in noſtris demiq; captus ades.
Amplius haud poteris uires eludere noſtras,
Ficulno anguillam ſtrinximus in folio.

IN FIDEM VXORIAM.

Ecce puella uiro quæ dextra iungitur, ecce
Vſedet? ut catulus luſitat ante pedes.

Hæc fidei eſt ſpecies Veneris quã ſi educat ardor,
Malorum in læua non male ramus erit.
Poma etenim Veneris ſunt, ſic echeneida uicit,
Hippomanes, petijt ſic Galathea uirum.

QVOD NON CAPIT CHRISTVS rapit fiſcus.

Exprimit humentes quas iam madefecerat ante,
Spongiolas noſtri principis arcta manus.
Prouehit ad ſummum fures quos deinde cohercet,
Vertat ut in fiſcum quæ male parta ſuum.

NEC QVESTIONI
quidem cedendum.

Cecropia effictam quam cernis in arce leænam,
Harmodij an neſcis hoſpes, amica fuit?
Sic animum placuit monſtrare uiraginis acrem,
More feræ, nomen uel quia tale fuit.
Quod fidibus contorta ſuo non prodidit ullum,
Indicio, e linguem reddidit Iphicrates.

IN TEMERARIOS

Aſpicis aurigam currus phætontis paterni,
Inguiuomos auſum flectere ſolis equos.
Maxima qui poſtquàm terris incendia ſparſit,
Eſt temere inſeſſo lapſus ab axe miſer.
Sic pleriq; rotis fortunæ ad ſydera Reges,
Euecti ambitio quos iuuenilis agit.
Poſt magnam humani generis cladem q; ſuam q;,
Cunctorum pœnas deniq; dant ſcelerum.

DE MORTE ET AMORE

Errabat socio mors iuncta cupidine secum,
Mors pharetras paruus tela gerebat amor.
Diuertere simul, simul una & nocte cubarunt,
Cæcus amor, mors hoc tempore cæca fuit.
Alter.n. alterius, male prouida spicula sumpsit,
Mors aurata, tenet ossea tela puer.
Debuit inde senex qui nunc acherontacus esse,
Ecce amat & capiti florea serta parat.
At ego mutato quia amor me perculit arcu,
Defficio inijciunt & mihi fata manū.
Parce puer, mors signa tenens victricia parce,
Fac ego amem subeat fac Acheronta senex

IN STATVAM BACCHI.

Bacche pater quis te mortali lumine nouit,
Et docta effinxit hinc tua membra manu.
Praxiteles, qui me rapientem Gnosida uidit
Atq; illo pinxit tempore qualis eram.

Cur iuuenis tener adq; etiam lanugine uernat,
Barba, queas Pylium cum superare senem.
Muneribus quandoq; meis si parcere disces,
Iunior & forti pectore semper eris.
Tympana non manibus capiti non cornua desunt,
Quos nisi dementeis talia signa decent.
Hoc doceo, nostro quod abusus munere sumit,
Cornua & insanus mollia sistra quatit.
Quid uult ille color membris penè igneus omen,
Absit, an humanis ureris ipse focis?
Cum Semeles de uētre parens me fulmine traxit,
Igniuomo, infectum puluere mersit aquis.
Hinc sapit, hinc liquidis qui nos bene diluit undis,
Qui non ardenti torret ab igne iecur.
Sed nunc me doceas, quî uis miscerier? & qua
Te sanus tutum prendere lege queat?
Quadrantem addat aquæ calicem sumpsisse falerni
Qui cupit, hoc sumi pocula more iuuat.
Stes citra hæminas, nam qui procedere tendit
Vltra, alacer, sed mox ebrius, inde furit.
Res dura hæc nimium, sunt pendula guttura dulce
Tu fluis, heu facile commoda nulla cadunt.

IN MOMENTANEAM *fœlicitatem.*

Aerium propter creuisse cucurbita pinum
Dicitur, & grandi luxuriasse coma
Cum ramos complexa, ipsumq; egressa cacumen
Se præstare alijs credidit arboribus.
Cui pinus, nimium breuis est hæc gloria, nam te
Protinus aduenict, quæ male perdat hyems.

PIETAS FILIORVM IN *parentes.*

Per medios hostes patriæ cum ferret ab igne,
Aeneas humeris dulce parentis onus.
Parcite dicebat, vobis sene adorea rapto
Nulla erit, erepto sed patre summa mihi.

ALIVS PECCAT ALIVS
plectitur.

Arripit ut lapidem catulus morſuq́; fatigat,
Nec percuſſori mutua damna facit.
Sic plæriq; ſinunt ueros elabier hoſtes,
Et quos nulla grauat noxia dente petunt.

IN STVDIOSVM CAptum amore,

Immerſus ſtudijs dicundo & iure peritus
Et maximus libellio.
Heliodoran amat, quantum nec Thracius unquam,
Princeps ſororis pellicem.
Pallada cur alio ſuperaſti iudice cyprim
Num ſtat ſub ida eſt uincere?

ΑΝΤΕΡΩΣ AMOR VIRTV
tis alium cupidinem ſuperans.

Aligerum aligeroq; inimicum pinxit amori
Arcu arcum atq; ignes igne domans Nemeſis
Vt quæ alijs fecit patiatur, at hic puer olim,
Intrepidus geſtans tela miſer lachrymat.
Ter ſpuit inq; ſinus imos (res mira) crematur,
Igne ignis furias odit amoris amor.

VIS AMORIS

Aligerum ſulmen fregit deus aliger, igne
Dum demonſtrat uti eſt fortior ignis amor.

IVSTA VLTIO.

Raptabat uolucres captum pede coruus in auras,
Scorpion, audaci præmia parta gulæ.
At ille infuso sensim per membra ueneno,
Raptorem in stygias compulit ultor aquas.
O risu res digna, alijs qui fata parabat,
Ipse perit, proprijs sucubuitq; dolis.

IN EVM QVI TRVCVLENTIA
suorum perierit.

Delphinum inuitum me in littora compulit æstus,
Exemplum infido quanta pericla mari.
Nam si nec proprijs Neptunus parcit alumnis,
Quis tutos homines, nauibus esse putet?

POTENTIA AMORIS.

Nudus amor uiden ut ridet placidumq; tuetur?
Nec faculas nec quæ cornua flectat habet.
Altera sed manuum flores gerit altera piscem:
Scilicet & terræ iura dat atq; mari.

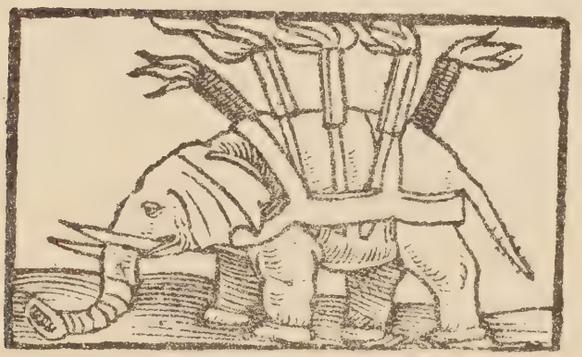
QVA DII VOCANT EVNDVM.

In triuio mons eſt lapidum ſupereminet illi,
Trunca dei effigies pectore facta tenus,
Mercurij eſt igitur tumulus, ſuſpende uiator,
Serta deo, rectum qui tibi monſtrat iter.
Omnes in triuio ſumus, atq; hoc tramite uitæ,
Fallimur oſtendat ni deus ipſe uiam.

IN SIMVLACHRVM SPEI.

Quæ dea tam læto ſuſpectans ſydera vultu?
Cuius penniculis reddita imago fuit.
Elpidij fecere manus, ego nominor illa,
Quæ miſeris promptam ſpes bona præſtat opē.
Cur uiridis tibi Palla? quod omnia me duce uernent,
Quid manibus mortis tela refracta geris.
Quod uiuos ſperare decet, præcido ſepultis,
Cur in dolioli tegmine pigra ſedes.
Sola domi manſi uolitantibus undiq; noxis,
Aſcræi ut docuit muſa uerenda ſenis.
Quæ tibi adeſt uolucris? cornix fidiſſimus oſcen,
Eſt bene cum nequeat dicere dicit erit.
Qui comites? bonus euentus, præcepsue cupido,
Qui præcunt, uigilum ſomnia uana uocant.
Quæ tibi iuncta aſtat, ſceleru Rhamnuſia uindex,
Scilicet ut ſperes nil niſi q; liceat.

PAX



Turrigeris humeris, dentis quoq; barrus eburni,
Qui superare ferox Martia bella solet.
Supposuit nunc colla iugo stimulisq; subactus,
Cæsareos currus ad pia templa uehit.
Vel fera cognoscit concordes undiq; gentes,
Proiectisq; armis munia pacis obit.

Vide Suet. in uita C. Cæs.

ANTEPΩΣ .I. AMOR uirtutis.

Dic ubi sunt incurui arcus? ubi tela cupido?
Mollia quîs iuuenum figere corda soles.
Fax ubi tristis? ubi pennæ? tres unde corollas,
Fert manus? unde aliam tempora cincta gerunt,
Haud mihi uulgari est hospes cũ Cypride quicquã
Vlla uoluptatis nos neq; forma tulit.
Sed puris hominum succendo mentibus ignes,
Disciplinæ animos astraq; ad alta trabo.
Quatuor eq; ipsa texo uirtute corollas,
Quarum quæ sophiæ est tempora prima tegit.

Quæ te causa mouet uolucris saturnia magni,
Vt tumulo insideas ardua Aristomenis?
Hoc moneo quantum inter aues ego robore præsto,
Tantum semi deos inter Aristomenes.
Insideant timidæ tumidorum busta columbæ,
Nos aquilæ intrepidis signa benigna damus.

QVI ALTA CONTEMPLAN
tur cadere.

Dum Turdos uiſco, pedica dum fallit Alaudas,
Et iactam altauolam figit harundo gruem.
Dipſada non prudens auceps pede perculit ultrix,
Illa mali emiſſum uirus ab ore iacit.
Sic obit extento qui ſydera reſpicit arcu,
Securus ſua q, iacit ante pedes.

IMPOSSIBILE.

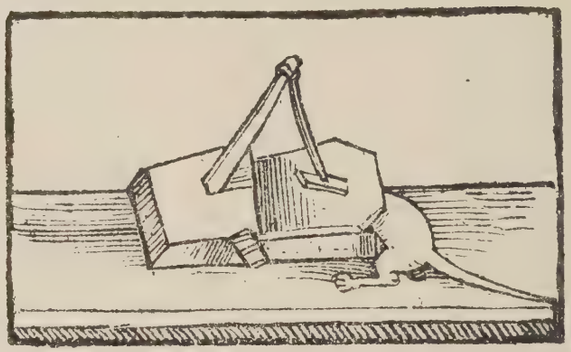
Abluis Aethiopem quid fruſtra? ah deſine, noctis
Illuſtrare nigræ nemo poteſt tenebras.

AERE QVANDOQ VE SALV

tem redimendam.

Et pedibus segnis, tumida & propendulus aluo,
Hac tamen insidias effugit arte fiber.
Mordicus ipse sibi medicata uirilia uellit,
Atq; abijcit se se gnarus ob illa peti,
Huius ab exemplo disces non parcere rebus,
Et uitam ut redimas hostibus æra dare.

CAPTIVVS OB GVLAM.



Regnator pœnus, & mensæ corrosor herilis,
Ostrea mus summis uidit hiulca labris.
Quis teneram opponēs barbam falsa ossa momordit
Illa recluserunt tacta repente domum.
Deprensum & tetro tenuerunt carcere furem,
Se met in obscurum qui dederat tumulum.

DIVES INDOCTVS.

Tranat aquas residens precioso in uellere phrixus,
Et flauam impauidus per mare scandit ouem.
Ecquid id est? uir sensu hebeti, sed diuite gaza,
Coniugis aut serui quem regit arbitrium.

IN ADVLATORES.

De Chameleonte uide Plin. natur. histor. libro. VIII. Cap. XXXIII.

Semper hiat, semper tenuem qua uescitur aurum,
Reciprocat chamæleon.
Et mutat faciem uarios sumitq; colores,
Præter rubrum uel candidum.
Sic & adulator populari uescitur aura,
Hiansq; cuncta deuorat.
Et solum mores imitatur principis atros.
Albi & pudici nescius.

DVLCIA QVANDO
que amara fieri.

Matre procul lecta paulum secesserat infans,
Lydius, hunc diræ sed rapuistis apes.
Venerat hic ad uos placidas ratus esse uolucres,
Cum nec ita imitis uipera sæua foret.
Quæ datis ab dulci stimulos pro munere mellis,
Proh dolor, heu sine te gratia nulla datur.

AD IDEM.

Alueolis dum mella legit, percussit amorem
Furacem mala apes, & summis spicula liquit,
In digitis, tumido gemit at puer ungue
Et quatit errabundus humũ, Veneriq; dolorem,
Indicat et grauiter queritur, qd' apicula paruũ
Ipsa inferre animal tam noxia uulnera possit.
Cui ridens Venus, hanc imitaris tu quoq; dixit
Nate feram, qui das tot noxia uulnera paruus.

IN EVM QVI SIBI IPSI *damnũ apparat.*

Capra lupum non ſponte meo nunc ubere lacto,
Quod male paſtoris prouida cura iubet.
Creuerit ille ſimul, mea nec poſt ubera paſcet,
Improbitas nullo flectitur obſequio.

REMEDIA IN ARDVO MALA. *in prono eſſe.*

Aetherijs postquã deiecit sedibus Aten,
Iupiter heu uexat quàm mala noxa uiros.
Euolat hæc pedibus celer & pernicibus alis,
Intactumq; nihil casibus esse sinit.
Ergo litæ proles Iouis hanc comitantur euntem,
Sarcturæ quicquid fecerit illa mali.
Sed quia segnipedes strabæ lassæq; senectæ,
Nihil nisi post longo tempore restituũt.

ELOQVENTIA FORTITV-
dine præstantior.

Arcum leua tenet, rigidam fert dextera clauam,
Contegit & Nemees corpora nuda leo.
Herculis hæc igitur facies? non conuenit illud,
Quod uetus & senio tempora cana gerit.
Quid q, lingua illi leuibus traiecta cathenis,
Quis fissa facili allicit aure uiros.

An neq; Alcyden lingua non robore Galli,
Præstantem populis iura dedi sse ferunt.
Cedunt arma togæ, & quamuis durissima corda,
Eloquio pollens ad sua uota trahit.

IN RECEPTATORES *siccariorum*

Latronum furumq; manus tibi scæua per urbem,
It comes, & diris cincta cohors gladijs.
Atq; ita te mentis generosum prodige censes,
Quod tua complureis allicit olla malos.
En nouus Actæon qui postquã cornua sumpsit,
In prædam canibus se dedit ipse suis.

FIDEI SYMBOLVM.

Stet depictus honor tyrio uelatus amictu,
Eiusq; iungat nuda dextram ueritas.
Sitq; amor in medio castus, cui tempora circum,
Rosa it, Dyones pulchrior cupidine.
Constituunt hæc signa fidem, reuerentia honoris,
Quam fouet, alit amor, parturitq; ueritas.

IN VITAM HVMANVM.

Plus ſolito humanæ nunc deſle incomoda uitæ
Heraclite, ſcatet pluribus illa malis.
Tu rurſus, ſi quando alias extollet cachinnum,
Democrite, illa magis ludiera facta fuit.
Interea hæc cernens meditor, qua dēniq; tecum.
Fine fleam, aut tecum quomodo ſplene iocer.

IN STATVAM AMORIS.

Quis ſit amor plures olim cecinere poëtæ,
Eius qui uario nomine ḡeſta ferūt.
Conuenit hoc q; ueſte caret, q; corpore paruus,
Tela alasq; ferens, lumina nulla tenet.
Hæc ora hic habituſq; dei eſt, ſed dicere tantæ

Si licet in uates falsa subesse reor.
Eccur nudus agat? diuo quasi pallia desint,
Qui cunctas domiti possidet orbis opes.
Aut qui quæso niues boreamq; euadere nudus,
Alpinum potuit, strictaq; prata gelu.
Si puer est puerum ne uocas qui Nestora uincit,
An nosti Ascræij, carmina docta senis.
Inconstans puer, hic peruicax, pectora quæ iam
Trans adijt, nunquam liquere sponte potest.
At pharetras & tela gerit, quid mutile pondus?
An curuare infans, cornua dura ualet?
Alas cur ue tenet quas nescit in æthera ferre?
Inscius in uolucrum flectere tela iecur.
Serpit humi semperq; uirum mortalia corda
Lædit, & haud alas saxeus inde mouet.
Si cæcus uitamq; gerit, quid tænia cæco
Vtilis est? ideo num minus ille uidet.
Quis ne sagittiferum credat qui lumine captus
Hic certa, ast cæci spicula uana mouent.
Igneus est aiũt uersatq; in pectore flammas,
Cur age uiuit adhuc, omnia flamma uorat.
Quin etiam tumidis, cur non extinguitur undis.
Naiadum quoties mollia corda subit.
At tu ne tantis capiare erroribus audi,
Verus quid sit amor carmina nostra ferent.
Iucundus labor est, lasciua per ocia, signum
Illius est, nigro punica glans clypeo.

EI QVI SEMEL SVA PRO-
degerit aliena credi non
oportere.

Cholchidos in gremio nidum quid congeris? heu
Nescia cur pullos tam male credis auis.
Dira parens Medæa suos sæuissima natos
Perdidit, & speras parcat ut illa tuis.

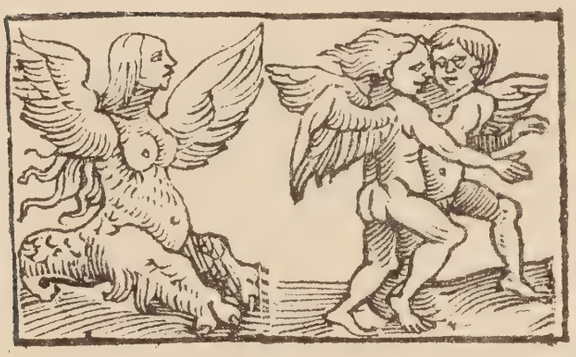
DOCTOS DOCTIS OB-
loqui nefas esse.

Quid rapis heu progne uocalem ſæua cicadam,
Pignoribuſq; tuis ſercuia dira paras?
Ac ſtridulã ſtridulam, uernam uerna hoſpita lædis,
Hoſpitam, & aligeram penniger ales auem?
Ergo abijce hãc prædem, nam muſica pectora ſum-
Alterum ab alterius dente perire nefas. (mus eſt,

MVLIERIS FAMAM NON
formam vulgatam esse
oportere.

Alma Venus quæ nam hæc facies, quid dena tabella,
Testudo molli quam pede tua premis?
Me sic effinxit Phidias, sexumq; referri,
Fœmineum nostra iussit ab effigie,
Quodq; manere domi & tacitas decet esse puellas,
Supposuit pedibus talia signa meis.

BONIS A DIVITIBVS *nihil timendum.*



Iunctus contiguo Marius, mihi pariete, nec non,
Subbardus noſtri nomina nota fori.
Aedificant bene nummati, ſattagum ꝙ; uel ultro,
Obſtruere heu noſtris undiq; luminibus.
Me miſerum geminæ, quem tamquã phineа reſtant
Harpyæ, ut proprijs ſedibus eijciant.
Integritas ueſtra, atq; animus queſitor honeſti,
His niſi ſunt Zetes, his niſi ſint Calais.

CONSILIO ET VIRTVTE CHIMERAM superari .i. fortiores & deceptores.

Vide Fulgen. in Mithalogijs lib. 3. in princ.

Bellorophon ut fortis eques superare chimeram,
Et licij potuit sternere monstra soli.
Sic tu pegasei uectus petis æthera pennis,
Consilioq; animi monstra superba domas.

IN ADVLARI INSCIENTEM.

Scire cupis toties dominos cur in subris ora,
Mutet & ut regi seruiat utq; duci?
Nescit adulari, cuiquam uc obtrudere palpum
Regiaq; morem principis omnis habet,
Sed uelut ingenuus sompes dorso excutit oẽm
Qui moderandi nesciat hypocomum.

TVMVLVS IOANNIS GA-
leacij Vicecomitis primi Ducis
Mediol.

Pro tumulo pone Italiam, pone arma ducesq́;,
Et marè q; geminos mugit adusq; sinus.
Adde his barbariem conant ẽ irrumpere fruſtra
Gallus uti, & Teuton alpe & hyberus aquis.
Anguiger aũt ſummo ſiſtens in culmine dicat,
Quis paruis magnum me ſuper impoſuit?

OPTIMVS CIVIS.

Dum iuſtis patriam Thraſybulus uindicat armis,
Dumq; ſimultates ponere quemq; iubet.
Concors ordo omnis magni inſtar muneris, illi
Palladiæ ſertum frondis habere dedit.
Cinge comam Thraſybule geras hunc ſolus honore,
In noſtra nemo eſt æmulus urbe tibi.

ERRATA

A 1. *lin.* 1. *lege immerito*
Eodem *lin.* 8. *lege ante.*
A 2. *pag.* 2. *lin* 1. *lege sinuosi:*
A 5 *pag.* 1. *lin. ult. lege techna.*
A 8. *pag.* 2. *lin. penult. lege donant*
B 3. *pag.* 2. *lin.* 2. *lege ni.*
B 7 *pag.* 1. *lin.* 8. *lege eum.*
C 3. *pag.* 2. *lin. penult. lege Quum.*
C 7 *pag.* 2. *lin.* 1. *lege* QVOQVE.
E 4 *pag.* 2. *lin.* 1. *lege. auram.*
E 5. *pag.* 2. *lin.* 5. *nec lege me,*
E 7. *pag.* 2. *lin.* 3. *lege extolle*
E 8. *pag.* 1. *lin.* 9. *lege linquere.*

EXCVSVM AVGVSTAE VIN
delicorum, per Heynricum Steyne-
rum die 28. *Februarij,*
Anno M. D.
XXXI.

TITLES, &c. OF EDITIONS

OF

ALCIAT'S EMBLEMS:

PRINTED

By HENRY STEYNER, of Augsburg.

1531—1534.

VIRICLARISSIMI D. Andreę Alciati Iurisconsultiss. Mediola. ad D. Chonradum Peutingerũ Augustanum, Iurisconsultum Emblematum liber.

M. D. XXXI.

CANDIDO LECTORI S. P.

HAud immerito candide lector, noſtram deſyderabis diligentiam, in his tabellis quæ huic operi adiectæ ſunt, elegantiores nanq; picturas, et authoris grauißimi authoritas, & libelli dignitas merebantur, quod quidem nos fatemur, cupiebamusq; inuentiones has illuſtriores tibi tradere ita, ſi eas quam artificioſiſs. depictas, ante oculos poneremus, nihilq; (quod ſciam) ad eam rem nobis deficit. Verum cum hoc non tantum magni laboris fuerit, (quem certe non ſubterfugimus) ſed & maximi ſumptus, intelligas quicquid huiuſcemodi erat, id omne tibi denuo perſoluendum fuiſſe. Vtiliſsimum itaq; nobis uiſum eſt, ſi notulis quibusdã obiter, rudioribus, grauißimi authoris intentionem ſignificaremus, q, docti hæc per ſe colligent, hocq; ipſo tibi gratificari uoluimus, ſi magnas delitias paruo tibi compararemus,

bene uale, noſtramq;
operam boni
conſule.

Limine quod cæco obſcura & caligine monſtrum,
Gnoſiacis clauſit Dædalus in latebris.
Depictum Romana phalanx in prælia geſtat,
Semi uiroq; nixnt ſigna ſuperba boue,
Nosq; monent debere ducum ſecreta latere,
Conſilia auctori cognita techna nocet.

IN VICTORIAM
dolo partam.

EXCVSVM AVGVSTAE VIN
delicorum, per Heynricum Steyne-
rum die 6. Aprilis,
Anno M. D.
XXXI.

VIRICLARISSIMI D. ANDREAE ALCIATI IVRIS-cõſultiſſ. Mediol. ad D. Conradũ Peutingerum Auguſtanum Iuriſconſultum, Emblematum liber, iam denuo emendatus & recognitus.

M. D. XXXIIII.

CANDIDO LECTORI S. P.

HAud immerito, candide lector, noſtram deſyderabis diligentiam, in hijs tabellis, quæ huic operi adiectæ ſunt, elegantiores nanq; picturas, & authoris grauißimi authoritas, & libelli dignitas merebantur, quod quidem nos fatemur, cupiebamusq; inuentiones has illuſtriores tibi tradere ita, ſi eas quàm artificioſiſs: depictas ante oculos poneremus, nihilq; (quod ſciam) ad eã rẽ nobis defuit. Verum cum hoc non tantum magni laboris fuerit, (quem certe non ſubterfugimus) ſed & maximi ſumptus, intelligis quicquid huiuscemodi erat, id omne tibi denuo perſoluendum fuiſſe. Vtiliſſimum itaq; nobis uiſum eſt, ſi notulis quibusdam obiter, rudioribus, grauißimi authoris intentionem ſignificaremus, q; docti hæc per ſe colligent, hocq; ipſo tibi gratificari uoluimus, ſi magnas delitias paruo tibi compararemus. Bene uale, noſtramq; operam boni conſule.

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Semiuiroq́; nitent ſigna ſuperba Ioue.
Nosq́; monent debere ducum ſecreta latere,
Conſilia auctori cognita techna nocet.

IN VICTORIAM DOLO PARTAM.

ANDREAE

ALCIATI EMBLEMA-

TVM LIBELLVS.

PARISIIS,
Excudebat Christianus Wechelus,
sub scuto Basileaensi, in uico
Iacobæo. Anno
M. D. XXXIIII.

REVERENDO IN CHRISTO PATRI D. PHILIBERTO

Baboo Angoliſmen. Antiſtiti, Domino ſuo et patrono omnibus modis obſeruando,
Chriſtianus Wechelus. S. D.

APud Aegyptios morem fuiſſe legimus, Antiſtes reuerende, ut ſinguli uitæ ſuæ ratione destinato magiſtratui probarent, existimantes reipub. plurimùm intereſſe, ut omnes in officio eſſent. Quod cum ego in animo cogitationeq; uerſarem, circunſpicere cœpi, ſi quam mihi uiã ipſe communire poſſem, qua & uitam honeſtè tuerer, & mei uſum aliquem Reipub. adferrem. Delegi itaque ex tanta exercitationum uniuerſitate artẽ excudendorum librorum, quam paſſim incultam & penè abiectam iacere uidebã. Vanus ſim, niſi id quàm plurima Autorum monumenta Typographorum incuria miſerè contaminata palam teſtentur. Teſtis et hic And. Alciati Emblematum libellus, qui ſuperioribus annis, idq; Autoris iniuſſu, tam neglectè, ut ne quid grauius addam, apud Germanos inuulgatus fuit, ut illius minuendæ exiſtimationis ergô, à maleuolis quibuſdam id fuiſſe factum, plurimi interpretarentur. Quam ob rem mearum partium eſſe putaui, ut noua æditione, & lectoribus conſulerem, & notam D. Alciato negligentia prioris inuſtam,

quantùm

quantum in me quidem esset, cluerem. Quanq̃ autẽ Alciatus inuitus fecit, ut studiorũ suorũ tyrocinia in manus hominũ emitteret, quoniã tamen opus semel aliorũ temeritate excusum, supprimere uix erat integrũ, facile ab eo impetraui, ut ad limã reuocaret, & fœtũ illum immaturum informemq́; , ursi instar, lambendo conformaret. Menda is itaq́; quibus scatebat undiq́;, sustulit, plurima etiã retractauit & correxit, addidit item non pauca, ut eo autore nũc demum liber prodire uideatur. Quod ad me attinet, pro uiribus contendi, ne in formandis iconibus, quæ sanè ut in eo libello q̃ plurimæ sunt, neq; laborẽ me ullum, neq; impensas subterfugisse quisq̃ iure obijcere queat. Sub cuius uerò auspicijs potius q̃ tuis, Philiberte Antistitũ decus, libellum hac παλιγγενεσία renatũ emitterem, aliũ habebã neminẽ: q̃ scirem nihil ex Alciati officina proficisci, quod idẽ tu non inter κειμήλια, & uelut in sanctius aliquod erariũ reponendum existimes. Velis igitur Antistes reuerende, pro singulari tua humanitate hunc nostrũ laborem benignè suscipere. Quod si feceris, multo me in posterũ alacriorem reddideris, ut alios quoq; Autores q̃ plurimos ex altissimis mendarũ tenebris in suum splendorem nostra opera educãtur. Bene uale, & me inter illos esse uelim tibi persuadeas, qui nominis tui & dignitatis sunt studiosissimi, ut alia desint omnia. Lutetiæ ex officina nostra typographica. Anno M. D. XXXIIII.

CLARISSIMI VIRI D. ANDREAE ALCIATI IN LIBELLVM EMblematum Præfatio, ad D. Chonradum Peutingerum Augustanum.

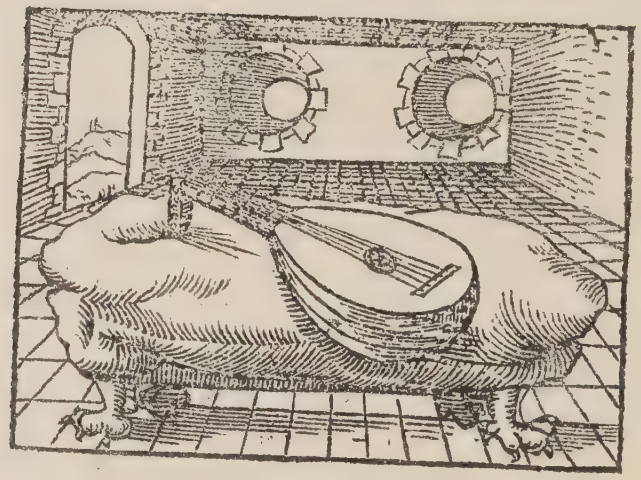
Dum pueros iuglans, iuuenes dum tessera fallit,
Detinet & segnes chartula picta uiros.
Hæc nos festiuis Emblemata cudimus horis,
Artificum illustri signáq; facta manu.
Vestibus ut torulos, petasis ut figere parmas,
Et ualeat tacitis scribere quisq; notis.
At tibi supremus pretiosa nomismata Cæsar,
Et ueterum eximias donet habere manus.
Ipse dabo uati chartacea munera uates,
Quæ Chonrade mei pignus amoris habe.

ANDREAE ALCIATI
Emblematum Libellus.

Ad illust. Maximii. ducem Mediol.

EXiliens infans sinuosi è faucibus anguis,
Est gentilitijs nobile stemma tuis.
Talia Pellæum gessisse nomismata regem
Vidimus, hisq; suũ cõcelebrasse genus,
Dũ se Ammone satũ, matrẽ anguis imagine lusam,
Diuini & sobolem seminis esse docet,
Ore exit, tradunt sic quosdam enitier angues,
An qua sic Pallas de capite orta Iouis?

Fœdera.



Hãc citharã à lembi quæ forma halieutica fertur,
Vendicat & propriam Muſa latina ſibi,
Accipe Dux, placeat noſtrũ hoc tibi tẽpore munus,
Quo noua cum ſociis fœdera inire paras.
Difficile eſt, niſi docto homini, tot tendere chordas,
Vnáq; ſi fuerit non bene tenta fides,
Ruptáue (qđ facile eſt) perit omnis gratia cõchæ,
Illeq; præcellens cantus, ineptus erit.
Sic Itali coëunt proceres in fœdera, concors,
Nil eſt quod timeas, ſi tibi conſtet amor.
At ſi aliquis deſciſcat (uti plerunque uidemus)
In nihilum illa omnis ſoluitur harmonia.

In Silentium.

Cùm tacet haud quicquam differt ſapiẽtibus amẽs,
Stultitiæ eſt index linguaq́; uoxq́; ſuæ.
Ergo premat labias, digitoq́; ſilentia ſignet,
Et ſeſe Pharium uertat in Harpocratem.

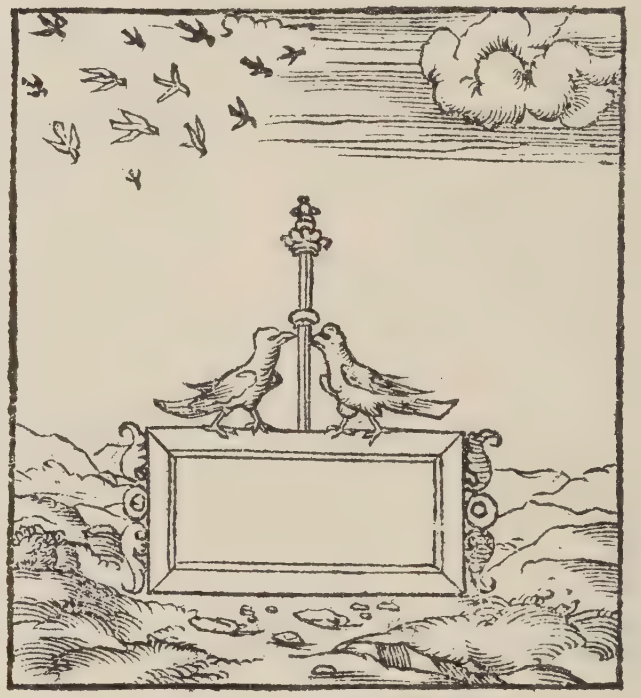
Etiam ferociſsimos domari.

Romanũ poſtquàm eloquium, Cicerone perempto,
Perdiderat patriæ peſtis acerba ſuæ:
Inſcendit currus uictor iunxitq; leones,
Compulit & durum colla ſubire iugum,
Magnanimos ceſsiſſe ſuis Antonius armis
Ambage hac cupiens ſignificare duces.

Gratiam referendam.

Aërio insignis pietate Ciconia nido
Inuestes pullos pignora grata fouet,
Taliaq; expectat sibi munera mutua reddi,
Auxilio hoc quoties mater egebit anus:
Nec pia spem soboles fallit, sed fessa parentum
Corpora fert humeris, præstat & ore cibos

Concordia.



Cornicum mira inter ſe concordia uitæ eſt,
Inq; uicem nunquam contaminata fides.
Hinc uolucres has ſceptra gerunt, q; ſcilicet omnes
Conſenſu populi ſtantq; caduntq; duces,
Quem ſi de medio tollas, diſcordia præceps
Aduolat, & ſecum regia fata trahit.

Potentißimus affectus Amor.

Aſpice ut inuictus uires auriga leonis
Expreſſus gemma puſio uincat Amor.
Vtq; manu hac ſcuticã teneat, hac flectat habenas,
Vtq; ſit in pueri plurimus ore decor.
Dira lues procul eſto, feram qui uincere talem
Eſt potis, à nobis temperet an ne manus?

Non uulganda consilia.

Limine quod cæco obscura & caligine monstrum
Gnosiacis clausit Dædalus in latebris:
Depictum Romana phalanx in prælia gestat,
Semiuiroq; nitent signa superba bouë,
Nosq; monent, debere ducum secreta latere
Consilia, auctori cognita techna nocet.

In uictoriam dolo partam.

Aiacis tumulum lacrymis ego perluo Virtus,
Heu misera albentes dilacerata comas.
Scilicet hoc restabat adhuc, ut iudice græco
Vincerer, & causſa stet potiore dolus.

Reuerentiam in matrimonio requiri.

Cùm fuit in Venerem pelagi ſe in littore ſiſtit
Vipera, & ab ſtomacho dira uenena uomit.
Murænamq; ciens, ingentia ſibila tollit,
At ſubitò amplexus appetit illa uiri.
Maxima debetur thalamo reuerentia, coniunx
Alternum debet coniugi & obſequium.

In Auaros, uel quibus melior conditio ab extraneis offertur.

Delphini insidens uada cærula sulcat Arion,
Hocq; aures mulcet, frenat & ora sono:
Quàm sit auari hominis, nõ tã mens dira ferarũ est.
Quiq; uiris rapimur, piscibus eripimur.

Amicitia etiam post mortem durans.

Arentum ſenio, nudam quoq; frondibus ulmum,
Complexa eſt uiridi uitis opaca coma.
Agnoſcitq; uices naturæ, & grata parenti
Officij reddit mutua iura ſuo.
Exemploq; monet, tales nos quærere amicos,
Quos neque diſiungat fœdere ſumma dies.

Nec uerbo nec facto quenquam lædendum.

Assequitur, Nemesisq; uirûm uestigia seruat,
Continet & cubitum duraq; frena manu.
Ne malè quid facias, néue improba uerba loquaris:
Et iubet in cunctis rebus adesse modum.

Deſidiam abijciendam.

Quiſquis iners abeat, in chœnice figere ſedem
Nos prohibent Sanij dogmata ſancta ſenis.
Surge igitur, duroq́; manus adſueſce labori,
Det tibi dimenſos craſtina ut hora cibos.

Paupertatem ſummis ingenijs
obeſſe ne prouchantur.

Dextra tenet lapidem, manus altera ſuſtinet alas,
Vt me pluma leuat, ſic graue mergit onus.
Ingenio poteram ſuperas uolitare per arces,
Me niſi paupertas inuida deprimeret.

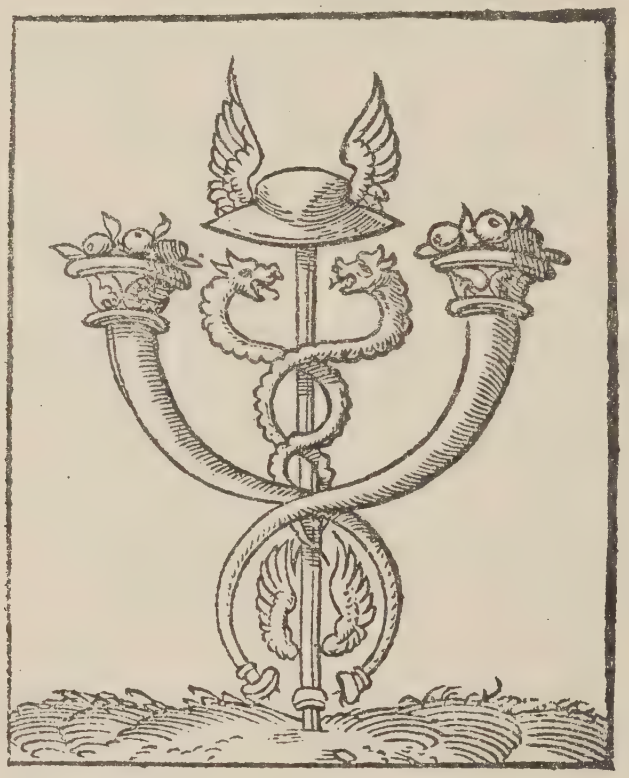
In occaſionem.

Lyſippi hoc opus eſt, Sycion cui patria: tu quis?
Cuncta domans capti temporis articulus.
Cur pinnis ſtas? uſque rotor: talaria plantis
Cur retines? paßim me leuis aura rapit.
In dextra eſt tenuis dic unde nouacula? acutum
Omni acie hoc ſignum me magis eſſe docet.
Cur in frõte coma? occurrẽs ut prændar: at heus tu
Dic cur pars calua eſt poſterior capitis?
Me ſemel alipedem ſi quis permittat abire,
Ne poßim apprænſo poſtmodò crine capi.
Tali opifex nos arte, tui cauſa, ædidit hoſpes,
Vtq; omnes moneam, pergula aperta tenet.

Oeni effigies, de his qui meretricibus donant, quod in bonos usus uerti debeat.

Impiger haud ceſſat funem contexere ſparto,
Humidaq; artifici iungere fila manu:
Sed quantum multis uix torquet ſtrenuus horis,
Protinus ignaui uentris aſella uorat.
Fœmina iners animal, facili congeſta marito
Lucra rapit, mundum prodigit inq; ſuum.

Virtuti fortuna comes.



Anguibus implicitis geminis caduceus alis,
Inter Amaltheæ cornua rectus adest.
Pollentes sic mente uiros, fandiq; peritos
Indicat ut rerum copia multa beet.

Ex pace ubertas.

ALCYON

Grandibus ex ſpicis tenues contexe corollas,
Quas circum alterno palmite uitis eat.
His compte Alcyones tranquilli in marmoris unda
Nidificant, pullos inuolucresq; fouent.
Lætus erit Cereri, Baccho quoq; fertilis annus,
Aequorei ſi rex alitis inſtar erit.

In eos qui ſupra uires quic-quam audent.

Dum dormit, dulci recreat dum corpora ſomno
Sub picea, & clauam cæteraq; arma tenet,
Alciden pygmæa manus proſternere lætho
Poſſe putat, uires non bene docta ſuas.
Excitus ipſe, uelut pulices, ſic proterit hoſtem,
Et ſæui implicitum pelle leonis agit.

Princeps ſubditorum incolumi-
tatem procurans.

Titanij quoties conturbant æquora fratres,
Tum miſeros nautas anchora iacta iuuat.
Hanc pius erga homines Delphin complectitur, imis
Tutius ut poßit figier illa uadis.
Quàm decet hæc memores geſtare inſignia Reges,
Anchora quòd nautis, ſe populo eſſe ſuo.

Mutuum auxilium.

Loripedem ſublatum humeris fert lumine captus,
Et ſocij hæc oculis munera retribuit:
Quo caret alteruter, concors ſic præſtat uterq;
Mutuat hic oculos, mutuat ille pedes.

Ex *arduis perpetuum nomen.*

Crediderat platani ramis ſua pignora paſſer,
Et bene, ni ſæuo uiſa dracone forent.
Glutijt hic pullos omnes, miſeramq; parentem
Saxeus, & tali dignus obire nece.
Hæc, niſi mentitur Calchas, monumenta laboris
Sunt longi, cuius fama perennis eat.

Obdurandum aduerſus urgentia.

Nititur in pondus palma, & conſurgit in arcum,
Quo magis & premitur hoc magè tollit onus.
Fert & odoratas bellaria dulcia glandes,
Quois menſas inter primus habetur honos.
I puer, & reptans ramis has collige, mentis
Qui conſtantis erit, præmia digna feret.

Tumulus meretricis.

Quis tumulus? cuia urna? Ephyræa eſt Laidos, et nõ
Erubuit tantum perdere Parca decus?
Nulla fuit tum forma, illam iam carpſerat ætas,
Iam ſpeculum Veneri cauta dicarat anus.
Quid ſcalptus ſibi uult Aries, quem parte leæna
Vnguibus apprænſum poſteriore tenet?
Non aliter captos quòd & ipſa teneret amantes,
Vir gregis eſt aries, clune tenetur amans.

In Parasitos.

Quos tibi donamus fluuiales accipe cancros,
Munera conueniunt moribus ista tuis.
His oculi uigiles, & forfice plurimus ordo
Chelarum armatus, maximaq; aluus adest.
Sic tibi propensus stat pingui abdomine uenter,
Pernicesq; pedes, spiculaq; apta pedi.
Cum uagus in triuijs, mensæq; sedilibus erras,
Inq; alios mordax scommata salsa iacis.

Concordia.

In bellum ciuile duces cùm Roma pararet,
Viribus & caderet Martia terra suis.
Mox fuit in partes turmis communibus hasdem
Coniunctis dextras, munus dona dari.
Fœderis hæc species, sit habet Concordia signum,
Vt quos iunxit amor, iungat & ipse manus.

Quæ ſupra nos, nihil ad nos.

Caucaſia æternùm pendens in rupe Prometheus
Diripitur ſacri præpetis ungue iecur,
Et nollet feciſſe hominem, figulosq; peroſus
Accenſam rapto damnat ab igne facem.
Roduntur uarijs prudentum pectora curis,
Qui cœli affectant ſcire deûmq; uices.

In Amatores meretricum.

Villoſæ indutus piſcator tegmina capræ,
Addidit ut capiti cornua bina ſuo,
Fallit amatorem ſtans ſummo in littore Sargum,
In laqueos ſimi quem gregis ardor agit.
Capra refert ſcortum, ſimilis fit Sargus amanti,
Qui miſer obſcœno captus amore perit.

Albucij ad. D. Alciatum ſuadens, ut de tumultibus Italicis ſe ſubducat, & in Gallia profiteatur.

Quæ dedit hos fructus arbor, cœlo aduena noſtro,
Venit ab Eoo perſidis axe prius:
Translatu facta eſt melior, quæ noxia quondam
In patria, hic nobis dulcia poma gerit:
Fert folium linguæ, fert poma ſimillima cordi,
Alciate hinc uitam degere diſce tuam.
Tu procul à patria in pretio es maiore futurus,
Multum corde ſapis, nec minus ore uales.

Paruam culinam duobus ganconibus
non ſufficere.

In modicis nihil eſt quòd quis lucretur, & unum
Arbuſtum geminos non alit Eirythacos.

ALIVD,

In tenui ſpes nulla lucri eſt, uneq; reſidunt
Arbuſto geminæ non bene Ficedulæ.

In Deo lætandum.

Aſpice ut egregius puerum Iouis alite pictor
Fecerit Iliacum ſumma per aſtra uehi.
Quis ne Iouem tactum puerili credat amore?
Dic hæc Mæonius finxerit unde ſenex?
Conſilium mens atque Dei cui gaudia præſtant,
Creditur is ſummo raptus adeſſe Ioui.

Inuiolabiles telo Cupidinis.

Ne dirus te uincat amor, neu fœmina mentem
Diripiat magicis artibus ulla tuam:
Bacchica aut præstò tibi motacilla paretur,
Quam quadriradiam circuli in orbe loces:
Ore crucem & cauda, & geminis ut cõplicet alis,
Tale amuletum carmunis omnis erit.
Dicitur hoc Veneris signo Pagasæus Iason
Phasiacis lædi non potuisse dolis.

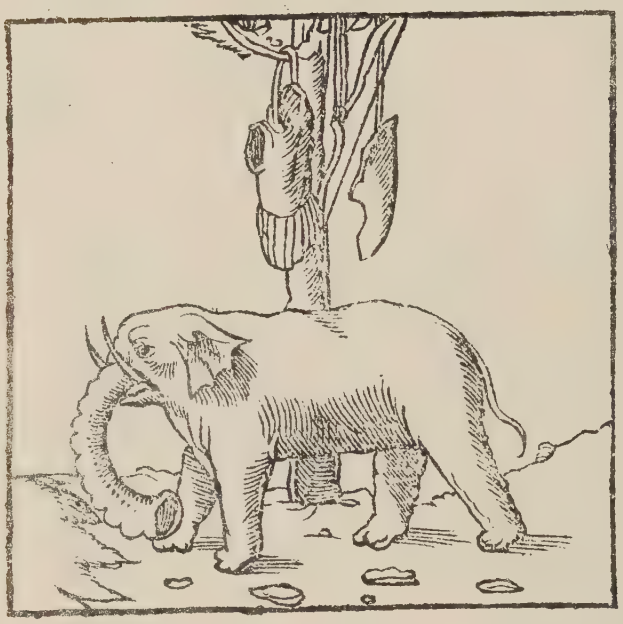
Spes proxima.

Innumeris agitur reſp pub. noſtra procellis,
Et ſpes uenturæ ſola ſalutis adeſt:
Non ſecus ac nauis medio circùm, æquore uenti
Quam rapiunt, falſis iamq; fatiſcit aquis.
Quod ſi Helenæ adueniant lucẽtia ſidera fratres,
Amiſſos animos ſpes bona reſtituit.

Non tibi ſed religioni.

Iſidis effigiem tardus geſtabat aſellus,
Pando uerenda dorſo habens myſteria.
Obuius ergo Deam quiſquis reuerenter adorat,
Piaſq; genibus concipit flexis preces.
Aſt aſinus tantum præſtari credit honorem
Sibi, & intumeſcit admodùm ſuperbiens,
Donec eum flagris compeſcens dixit agaſo,
Non es Deus tu aſelle, ſed Deum uehis.

In illaudata laudantes.

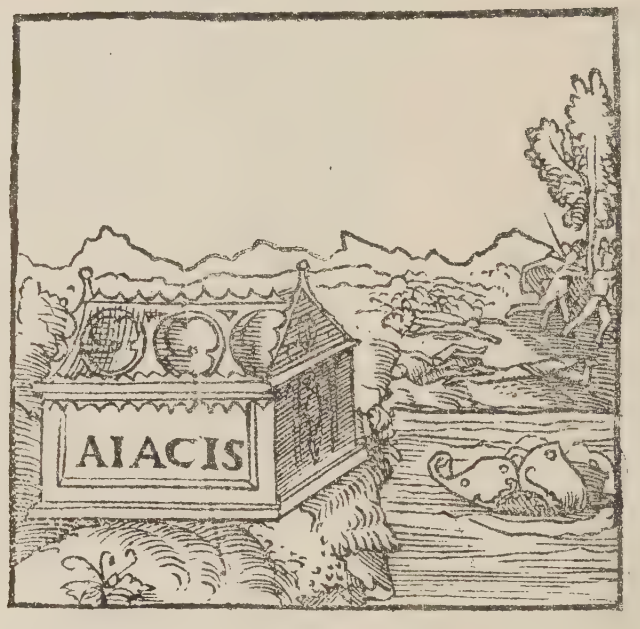


Ingentes Galatum ſemermi milite turmas,
Spem præter trepidus fuderat Antiochus.
Lucarum cum ſæua boum uis, ira, proboſcis,
Tum primùm hoſtiles corripuiſſet equos.
Ergo trophæa locans Elephãtis imagine pinxit,
Inſuper & ſocijs occideranus ait,
Bellua ſeruaſſet ni nos fœdiſſima barrus,
At ſuperaſſe iuuat, ſic ſuperaſſe pudet.

Iusta uindicta.

Dum reſidet Cyclops ſinuoſi in faucibus antri,
Hæc ſecum teneras concinit inter oues,
Paſcite uos herbas, ſocijs ego paſcar Achiuis,
Poſtremumq; Vtin uiſcera noſtra ferent.
Audiſt hæc Ithacus, Cyclopaq; lumine caſſum
Reddidit, en pœnas ut ſuus author habet.

Tandem tandem iuſtitia obtinet.



Aeacidæ Hectoreo perfuſum ſanguine ſcutum,
Quod Græcorum Ithaco concio iniqua dedit.
Iuſtior arripuit Neptunus in æquora iactum
Naufragio, ut dominum poſſet adire ſuum.
Littoreo Aiacis tumulo namq; intulit unda,
Quæ boat, & tali uoce ſepulchra ferit.
Viciſti Telamoniade, tu dignior armis,
Affectus fas eſt cedere iuſtitiæ.

In fertilitatem ſibi ipſi damnoſam.

Ludibrium pueris lapides iacientibus, hoc me
In triuio poſuit ruſtica cura nucem.
Quæ laceris ramis perſtrictoq́; ardua libro,
Certatim fundis per latus omne petor.
Quid ſterili poſſet contingere turpius? heu,
Infelix fructus in mea damna fero.

Fortuna uirtutem ſuperans.

Cæſareo poſtquàm ſuperatus milite uidit
Ciuili undantem ſanguine Pharſaliam:
Ianuam ſtricturus moribunda in pectora ferrum,
Audaci hos Brutus protulit ore ſonos:
Infelix uirtus & ſolis prouida uerbis,
Fortunam in rebus cur ſequeris dominam?

Ex literarum ſtudijs immortalitatem acquiri.

Neptuni tubicen, cuius pars ultima cetum,
Aequoreum facies indicat eſſe Deum,
Serpentis medio Triton compranditur orbe,
Qui caudam inſerto mordicus ore tenet.
Fama uiros animo inſignes præclaraq; geſta
Proſequitur, toto mandat & orbe legi.

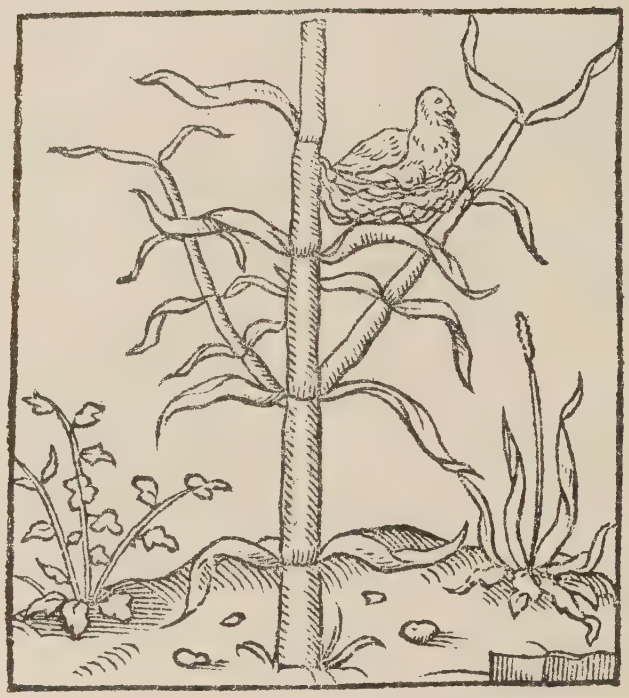
Cuſtodiendas uirgines.

Vera hæc effigies innuptæ eſt Palladis, eius
Hic Draco, qui dominæ conſtitit ante pedes.
Cur diuæ comes hoc animal? cuſtodia rerum
Huic data, ſic lucos ſacraq; templa colit.
Innuptas opus eſt cura aſſeruare puellas
Peruigili, laqueos undique tendit amor.

Auxilium nunquam deficiens.

Bina pericla unis effugi ſedulus armis,
Cùm premererq́; ſolo, cùm premererq́; ſalo.
Incolumem ex acie clypeus me præſtitit, idem
Nauifragum apprænſus littora adusq́; tulit.

Amor filiorum.



Ante diem uernam boreali cana palumbes
Frigore nidificat, præcoqua & oua fouet.
Mollius & pulli ut iaceant ſibi uellicat alas,
Queis nuda byberno deficit ipſa gelu.
Ecquid Colchi pudet, uel te Procne improba, mortẽ
Cùm uolucris propriæ prolis amore ſubit?

Ex *bello pax.*

En galea intrepidus quam miles geſſerat, & quæ
Sæpius hoſtili ſparſa cruore fuit.
Parta pace apibus tenuis conceßit in uſum,
Alueoli atque fauos gratáq; mella gerit.
Arma procul iaceant, fas ſit tunc ſumere bellum,
Quandò aliter pacis non potes arte frui.

Submouendam ignorantiam.

Quod monſtrũ id? ſphinx eſt, cur candida uirginis
Et uolucrum pennas, crura leonis habet? (oras
Hanc faciem aſſumpſit rerum ignorantiã, tanti
Scilicet eſt triplex cauſſa & origo mali.
Sunt quos ingeniũ leue, ſunt quos blanda uoluptas,
Sunt & quos faciunt corda ſuperba rudes.
At quibus eſt notum quid Delphica littera poßit,
Præcipitis monſtri guttura dira ſecant.
Nãq; uir ipſe, bipesq; tripesq; et quadrupes idẽ eſt,
Primaq; prudentis laurea, noſſe uirum.

Semper præſto eſſe infortunia.

Ludebant parili tres olim ætate puellæ
Sortibus, ad ſtygias quæ prior iret aquas.
Aſt cui iactato malè ceſſerat alea talo,
Ridabat ſortis cæca puella ſuæ:
Cùm ſubitò icta caput labente eſt mortua tecto,
Soluit & audacis debita fata ioci.
Rebus in aduerſis mala ſors non fallitur: aſt in
Fauſtis, nec precibus, nec locus eſt manui.

Mentem non formam plus pollere.

Ingreſſa uulpes in Choragi pergulam,
Fabrè expolitum inuenit humanum caput,
Sic eleganter fabricatum, ut ſpiritus
Solùm deeſſet, cæteris uiuiſceret:
Id illa cùm ſumpſiſſet in manus, ait,
Hoc quale caput eſt, ſed cerebrum non habet.

In facile à uirtute deſciſcentes.

Parua uelut limax remora ſpreto impete uenti,
Remorumq́; ratem ſiſtere ſola poteſt.
Sic quoſdam ingenio & uirtute ad ſidera uectos
Detinet in medio tramite cauſa leuis.
Anxia lis ueluti eſt, uel qui meretricius ardor
Egregijs iuuenes ſeuocat à ſtudijs.

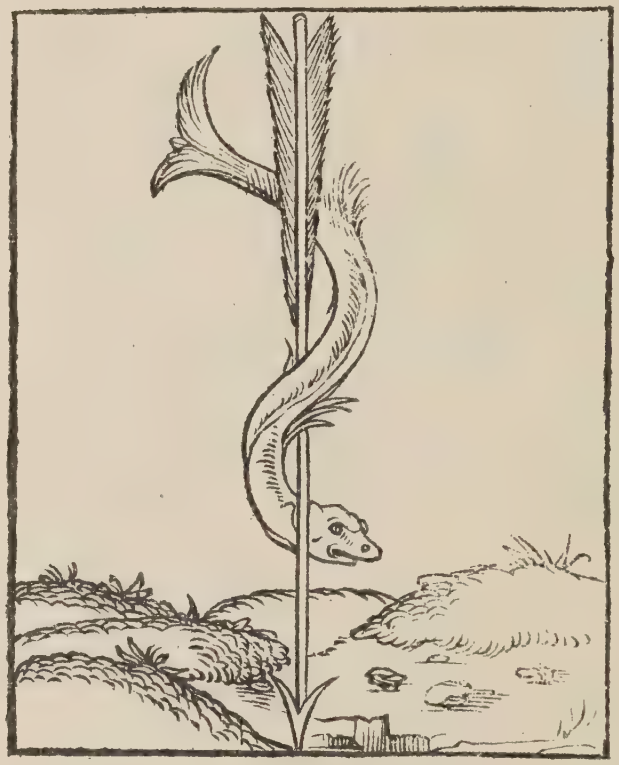
Prudentes uino abſtinent.

Quid me uexatis rami? ſum Palladis arbor,
Auferte hinc botros, uirgo fugit Bromium.

In Auaros.

Septitius populos inter ditißimus omnes,
Arua ſenex nullus quo magis ampla tenet.
Defraudans geniumq́; ſuum, menſaſq́; paratas,
Nil præter betas, duraq́; rapa uorat.
Cui ſimilem dicã hunc, inopem quem copia reddit,
An ne aſino? ſic eſt, inſtar hic eius habet.
Nanq; aſinus dorſo precioſa obſonia geſtat,
Seq́; rubo aut dura carice pauper alit.

Maturandum.



Maturare iubent properè & cunctarier omnes,
Ne nimium præceps, neu mora longa nimis.
Hoc tibi declaret connexum echeneide telum:
Hæc tarda eſt, uolitant ſpicula miſſa manu.

In Aſtrologos.

Icare per ſuperos qui raptus & aëra, donec
In mare præcipitem cera liquata daret.
Nunc te cera eadem feruensq; reſuſcitat ignis,
Exemplo ut doceas dogmata certa tuo.
Aſtrologus caueat quicquam prædicere, præceps
Nam cadet impoſtor dum ſuper aſtra uehit.

A minimis quoque timendum.

Bella gerit Scarabæus, & hoſtem prouocat ultro,
Robore & inferior conſilio ſuperat.
Nam plumis Aquilæ clam ſe neq; cognitus abdit,
Hoſtilem ut nidum ſumma per aſtra petat.
Ouáq; conſŏdiens prohibet ſpem creſcere prolis,
Hocq; modo illatum dedecus ultus abit.

Parem delinquentis & ſuaſoris culpam eſſe.

Præconem lituo perflantem claßica uictrix
Captiuum in tetro carcere turma tenet.
Queis ille excuſat, quòd nec ſit ſtrenuus armis
Vllius aut ſæuo læſerit enſe latus.
Huic illi, quin ipſe magis timidißime peccas,
Qui clangore alios æris in arma cies,

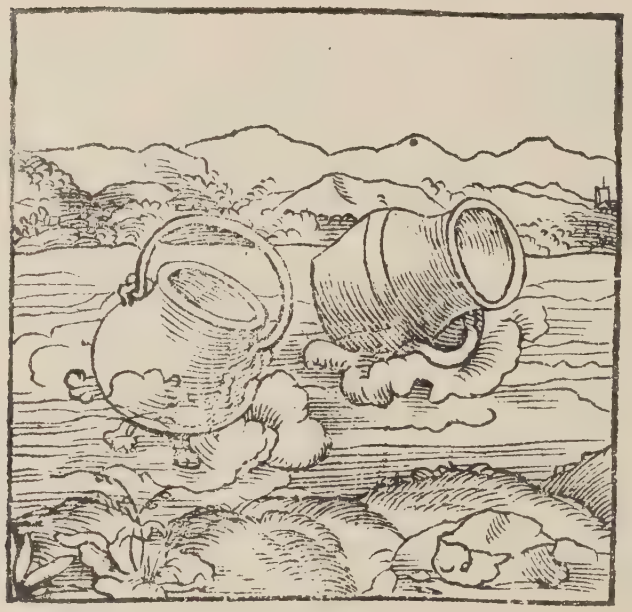
Firmißima conuelli non poſſe.

Oceanus quàmuis fluctus pater excitet omnes,
Danubiumq; omnem barbare Turca bibas:
Non tamen irrumpes perfracto limite, Cæſar
Dum Charolus populis bellica ſigna dabit.
Sic ſacræ quercus firmis radicibus adſtant,
Sicca licet uenti concutiant folia.

Cum laruis non luctandum.

Aeacidæ moriens percuſſu cuſpidis Hector,
Qui toties hoſteis uicerat antè ſuos.
Comprimere haud potuit uocem inſultantibus illis,
Dum curru & pedibus nectere uincla parant.
Diſtrahite ut libitum eſt, ſic caſſi luce leones
Conuellunt barbam uel timidi lepores.

Aliquid mali propter uicinum malum.



Raptabat torrens ollas, quarum una metallo,
Altera erat figuli terrea facta manu.
Hanc igitur rogat illa uelit sibi proxima ferri,
Iuncta ut præcipites utraque sistat aquas.
Cui lutea, haud nobis tua sunt commercia curæ,
Ne mihi proximitas hæc mala multa ferat.
Nam seu te nobis, seu nos tibi conferat unda,
Ipsa ego te fragilis sospite sola terar.

In ſenatum boni principis.

Effigies manibus truncæ ante altaria diuûm
Hic reſident, quarum lumine capta prior.
Signa poteſtatis ſummæ ſanctiq; ſenatus
Thebanis fuerant iſta reperta uiris.
Cur reſident? quia mente graues decet eſſe quietæ
Iuridicos, animo nec uariare leui.
Cur ſine ſunt manibus? capiant ne xenia, nec ſe
Pollicitis flecti muneribúsue ſinant.
Cæcus at eſt princeps, quòd ſolis auribus abſque
Affectu, conſtans iuſſa ſenatus agit.

In depræhenſum.

Iam dudum quacunq; fugis te perſequor: at nunc
Caſibus in noſtris deniq; captus ades.
Amplius haud poteris uires eludere noſtras,
Ficulno anguillam ſtrinximus in folio.

In fidem uxoriam.

Ecce puella uiro quæ dextra iungitur, ecce
Vt ſedet, ut catulus luſitat ante pedes?
Hæc fidei eſt ſpecies, Veneris quã ſi educat ardor,
Malorum in læua non malè ramus erit:
Poma etenim Veneris ſunt, ſic Scheneïda uicit
Hippomanes, petijt ſic Galathea uirum.

Quod non capit Chriſtus, rapit fiſcus.

Exprimit humentes quas iam madefecerat antè
Spongiolas, cupidi Principis arcta manus.
Prouehit ad ſummum fures, quos deinde coherceat,
Vertat ut in fiſcum quæ malè parta ſuum.

Nec quæſtioni quidem cedendum.

Cecropia effictam quam cernis in arce leænam,
Harmodij, an neſcis hoſpes? amica fuit.
Sic animum placuit monſtrare uiraginis acrem
More feræ, nomen uel quia tale tulit
Quòd fidibus contorta ſuo non prodidit ullum
Indicio, elinguem reddidit Iphicrates.

In Temerarios.

Aſpicis aurigam currus Phaëtonta paterni
Igniuomos auſum flectere Solis equos:
Maxima qui poſtquàm terris incendia ſparſit,
Eſt temere inſeſſo lapſus ab axe miſer.
Sic plæriq; rotis Fortunæ ad ſidera Reges
Euecti, ambitio quos iuuenilis agit,
Poſt magnam humani generis clademq; ſuamq;,
Cunctorum pœnas denique dant ſcelerum.

De Morte & Amore.

Errabat ſocio Mors iuncta Cupidine, ſecum
Mors pharetras, paruus tela gerebat Amor.
Diuertere ſimul, ſimul una & nocte cubarunt,
Cæcus Amor, Mors hoc tempore cæca fuit.
Alter enim alterius malè prouida ſpicula ſumpſit,
Mors aurata, tenet oſſea tela puer.
Debuit inde ſenex qui nunc Acheronticus eſſe,
Ecce amat & capiti florea ſerta parat.
Aſt ego mutato quia Amor me perculit arcu,
Deficio, inijciunt & mihi fata manum.
Parce puer, Mors ſigna tenens victricia parce,
Fac ego amem, ſubeat fac Acheronta ſenex.

In formoſam fato præreptam.

Cur puerum Mors auſa dolis es carpere Amorem?
Tela tua ut iaceret, dum propria eſſe putat.

In ſtatuam Bacchi.

Bacche pater quis te mortali lumine nouit,
Et docta effinxit hinc tua membra manu?
Praxiteles, qui me rapientem Gneſida uidit,
Atque illo pinxit tempore qualis eram.
Cur iuuenis, teneráq; etiam lanugine uernat
Barba: queas Pylium cùm ſuperare ſenem.
Muneribus quandoque meis ſi parcere diſces,
Iunior & forti pectore ſemper eris.
Tympana non manibus, capiti non cornua deſunt,
Quos niſi dementeis talia ſigna decent?
Hoc doceo, noſtro quòd abuſus munere, ſumit
Cornua, & inſanus mollia ſiſtra quatit.
Quid uult ille color membris penè igneus? omen
Abſit, an humanis ureris ipſe focis?
Cùm Semeles de uentre parens me fulmine traxit
Igniuomo, infectum puluere merſit aquis.

Hinc ſapit hic liquidis qui nos bene diluit undis,
Qui non, ardenti torret ab igne iecur.
Sed nunc me doceas qui uis miſceriers & qua
Te ſanus tutum prændere lege queat?
Quadrantẽ addat aquæ, calicem ſumpſiſſe phalerni
Qui cupit, hoc ſumi pocula more iuuat.
Stes citra heminas, nam qui procedere tendit
Vltrà, alacer, ſed mox ebrius, inde furit.
Res dura hæc nimium, ſunt pendula guttura, dulce
Tu fluis, heu facile commoda nulla cadunt.

In momentaneam felicitatem.

Aériam propter creuiſſe cucurbita pinum
Dicitur, & grandi luxuriaſſe coma.
Cùm ramos complexa, ipſumq; egreſſa cacumen,
Se præſtare alijs credidit arboribus.
Cui pinus, nimium breuis eſt hæc gloria: nam te
Protinus adueniet quæ malè perdat hyems.

Pietas filiorum in parentes.

Per medios hoſteis patriæ cùm ferret ab igne
Aeneas humeris dulce parentis onus:
Parcite dicebat, uobis ſene adorea rapto
Nulla erit, erepto ſed patre ſumma mihi.

Alius peccat, alius plectitur.

Arripit ut lapidem catulus morſuq; fatigat,
Nec percuſſori mutua damna facit.
Sic plæriq; ſinunt ueros clabier hoſteis,
Et quos nulla grauat noxia, dente petunt.

In ſtudioſum captum Amore.

Immerſus ſtudijs dicundo & iure peritus,
Et maximus libellio.
Heliodoran amat, quantùm nec Thracius unquam
Princeps ſororis pellicem.
Pallada cur alio ſuperaſti iudice Cypri?
Num ſat ſub Ida eſt uincere?

Αντέρως *Amor uirtutis alium Cupidinem ſuperans.*

Aligerum aligeroq́; inimicum pinxit Amori,
Arcu arcum, atq; ignes igne domans Nemeſis:
Vt quæ alijs fecit patiatur, at hic puer olim
Intrepidus geſtans tela, miſer lachrymat.
Ter ſpuit inq́; ſinus imos (res mira) trematur
Igne ignis, furias odit Amoris Amor.

Vis Amoris.

Aligerum fulmen fregit Deus aliger, igne
Dum demonſtrat uti eſt fortior ignis Amor.

Iuſta ultio.

Raptabat uolucres captum pede coruus in auras
Scorpion, audaci præmia parta gulæ.
Aſt ille infuſo ſenſim per membra ueneno,
Raptorem in ſtygias compulit ultor aquas.
O riſu res digna, alijs qui fata parabat,
Ipſe perit, propriis ſuccubuitq; dolis.

In eum qui truculentia ſuorum perierit.

Delphinem inuitum me in littora compulit æſtus,
Exemplum infido quanta pericla mari.
Nam ſi nec proprijs Neptunus parcit alumnis,
Quis tutos homines nauibus eſſe putet?

Potentia Amoris.

Nudus Amor uiden' ut ridet placidumq; tuetur?
Nec faculas, nec quæ cornua flectat habet.
Altera sed manuum flores gerit, altera piscem,
Scilicet ut terræ iura det atque mari.

Quà Dij uocant eundum.

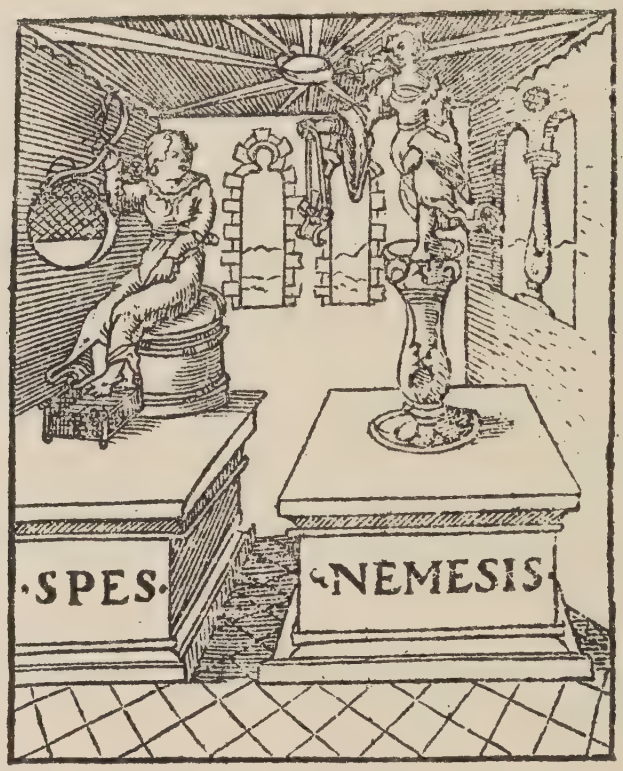
In triuio mons eſt lapidum, ſupereminet illi
Trunca Dei effigies, pectore facta tenus:
Mercurij eſt igitur tumulus, ſuſpende uiator
Serta deo, rectum qui tibi monſtrat iter.
Omnes in triuio ſumus, atque hoc tramite uitæ
Fallimur, oſtendat ni Deus ipſe uiam.

SPES
AMOR

In ſimulachrum Spei.

Quæ Dea tam læto ſuſpectans ſidera uultu?
Cuius penniculis reddita imago fuit.
Elpidij fecere manus, ego nominor illa,
Quæ miſeris promptam Spes bona præſtat opẽ.
Cur uiridis tibi Palla? quòd omnia me duce uernẽt,
Quid manibus mortis tela refracta geris?
Quod uiuos ſperare decet, præcido ſepultis,
Cur in dolioli tegmine pigra ſedes?
Sola domi manſi uolitantibus undique noxis.
Aſcræi ut docuit muſa uerenda ſenis.
Quæ tibi adeſt uolucris? Cornix fidiſſimus oſcen,
Eſt bene cùm nequeat dicere, dicit erit.
Qui comites? bonus Euentus, præcepsq; Cupido,
Qui præeunt, uigilum ſomnia uana uocant.
Quæ tibi iuncta aſtat, ſcelerũ Rhamnuſia uindex,
Scilicet ut ſperes nil niſi quod liceat.

Illicitum non ſperandum.



Spes ſimul & Nemeſis noſtris altaribus adſunt,
Scilicet ut ſperes non niſi quod liceat.

Pax.

Turrigeris humeris, dentis quoq; barrus eburni,
Qui superare ferox Martia bella solet,
Supposuit nunc colla iugo, stimulisq; subactus,
Cæsareos currus ad pia templa uehit.
Vel fera cognoscit concordes undiq; gentes,
Proiectisq; armis munia pacis obit.

ἀντέρωϛ, *id eſt, amor uirtutis.*

Dic ubi ſunt incurui arcus? ubi tela Cupido?
Mollia queis iuuenum figere corda ſoles.
Fax ubi triſtis? ubi pennæ? tres unde corollas
Fert manus? unde aliam tempora cincta gerunt?
Haud mihi uulgari eſt, hoſpes cũ Cypride quicquã
Vlla uoluptatis nos neque forma tulit.
Sed puris hominum ſuccendo mentibus ignes
Diſciplinæ, animos aſtraq; ad alta traho.
Quattuor eq; ipſa texo uirtute corollas,
Quarum quæ Sophiæ eſt, tempora prima tegit.

Signa Fortium.

Quæ te causa mouet uolucris Saturnia, magni
Vt tumulo insideas ardua Aristomenis?
Hoc moneo, quantũ inter aues ego robore præsto,
Tantùm semideos inter Aristomenes.
Insideant timidæ timidorum busta columbæ,
Nos aquilæ intrepidis signa benigna damus.

Qui alta contemplantur cadere.

Dum turdos uiſco, pedica dum fallit alaudas,
Et iacta altiuolam figit harundo gruem,
Dipſada non prudens auceps pede perculit, ultrix
Illa mali, emiſſum uirus ab ore iacit.
Sic obit extento qui ſidera reſpicit arcu,
Securus fati quod iacit ante pedes.

Impoßibile.

Abluis Aethiopem quid frustra? ah desine, noctis
Illustrare nigræ nemo potest tenebras.

Aere quandoq; ſalutem redimendam.

Et pedibus ſegnis, tumida & propendulus aluo
Hac tamen inſidias effugit arte fiber.
Mordicus ipſe ſibi medicata uirilia uellit
Atq; abijcit, ſeſe gnarus ob illa peti,
Huius ab exemplo diſces non parcere rebus,
Et uitam ut redimas, hoſtibus æra dare.

Captiuus ob gulam.

Regnator penus, & menſæ corroſor herilis
Oſtrea mus ſummis uidit hiulca labris.
Queis tenerã apponens barbã fãlſa oſſa momordit,
Illa recluſerunt tacta repente domum.
Depræenſum & tetro tenuerunt carcere furem,
Semet in obſcurum qui dederat tumulum.

Diues indoctus.

Tranat aquas residēs precioso in uellere Phrixus,
Et flauam impauidus per mare scandit ouem.
Ecquid id est? uir sensu hebeti, sed diuite gaza,
Coniugis aut serui quem regit arbitrium.

In Adultores.

Semper hiat, ſemper tenuem qua ueſcitur aura
Reciprocat chamæleon,
Et mutat faciem, uarios ſumitq; colores,
Præter rubrum uel candidum:
Sic & Adulator populari ueſcitur aura,
Hiansq; cuncta deuorat,
Et ſolùm mores imitatur principis atros,
Albi & pudici neſcius.

Dulcia quandoq; amara fieri.

Matre procul licta paulum ſeceſſerat inſans
Lydius, hunc diræ ſed rapuiſtis apes.
Venerat hic ad uos placidas ratus eſſe uolucres,
Cùm nec ita immitis uipera ſæua foret.
Quæ datis ah dulci ſtimulos pro munere mellis,
Proh dolor, heu ſine te gratia nulla datur.

FERE SIMILE EX THEOCRITO.

Alueolis dum mella legit, percuſſit Amorem
Furacem mala apes, & ſummis ſpicula liquit
In digitis, tumido gemit at puer anxius ungue,
Et quatit errabundus humum, Veneriq; dolorem
Indicat, & grauiter queritur quòd apicula paruum
Ipſa inferre animal tam noxia uulnera poßit.
Cui ridens Venus, hanc imitaris tu quoq; dixit
Nate feram, qui das tot noxia uulnera paruus.

In eum qui ſibi ipſi damnum apparat.

Capra lupum non ſponte meo nunc ubere lacto,
Quod malè paſtoris prouida cura iubet.
Creuerit ille ſimul, mea me poſt ubera paſcet,
Improbitas nullo flectitur obſequio.

Remedia in arduo, mala in
prono esse.

Aetherijs postquam deiecit sedibus Aten
Iuppiter, heu uexat quàm mala noxa uiros.
Euolat hæc pedibus celer & pernicibus alis,
Intactumq; nihil casibus esse sinit.
Ergo Litæ proles Iouis hanc comitantur euntem,
Sarcturæ quicquid fecerit illa mali.
Sed quia segnipedes strabæ lassæq; senectæ,
Nil nisi pòst longo tempore restituunt.

Eloquentia fortitudine præstantior.

Arcum læua tenet, rigidam fert dextera clauam,
Contegit & Nemees corpora nuda leo.
Herculis hæc igitur facies? non conuenit illud
Quòd uetus & senio tempora cana gerit.
Quid quod lingua illi leuibus traiecta cathenis,
Queis fissa facili allicit aure uiros?
An ne quòd Alciden lingua non robore Galli
Prestantem populis iura dedisse ferunt?
Cedunt arma togæ, & quamuis durissima corda
Eloquio pollens ad sua uota trahit.

In receptatores ſicariorum.

Latronum furumq; manus tibi Scæua per urbem
It comes, & diris cincta cohors gladijs.
Atque ita te mentis generoſum prodige cenſes,
Quod tua complureis allicit olla malos.
En nouus Actæon, qui poſtquàm cornua ſumpſit,
In prædam canibus ſe dedit ipſe ſuis.

Fidei ſymbolum.

Stet depictus Honor *tyrio uelatus amictu,*
Eiusq; iungat nuda dextram Veritas.
Sitq; Amor in medio caſtus, cui tempora circum
Roſa it, Dionis *pulchrior* Cupidine.
Conſtituunt hæc ſigna fidem, reuerentia Honoris
Quam fouet, alit Amor, *parturitq;* Veritas.

In uitam humanam.

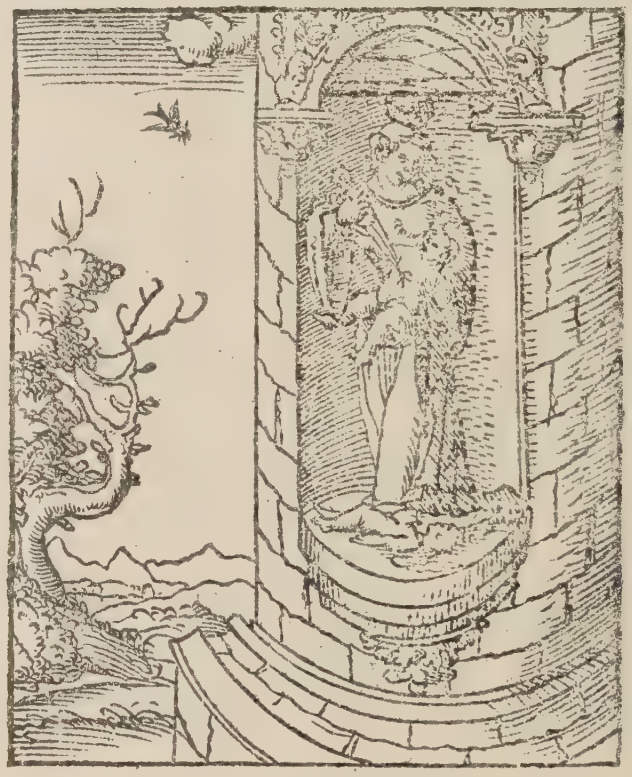
Plus ſolito humanæ nunc deſle incommoda uitæ
Heraclite, ſcatet pluribus illa malis.
Tu rurſus, ſi quando aliàs extolle cachinnum
Democrite, illa magis iudicra facta fuit.
Interea hæc cernens meditor, qua deniq; tecum
Fine fleam, aut tecum quomodò ſplene iocer.

In ſtatuam Amoris.

Quis ſit Amor plures olim cecinere poëtæ,
Eius qui uario nomine geſta ferunt.
Conuenit hoc, q; ueſte caret, q; corpore paruus,
Tela alasq; ferens, lumina nulla tenet.

Hæc ora hic habituq́; dei eſt, ſed dicere tantos
Si licet in uates, falſa ſubeſſe reor
Eccur nudus agat? diuo quaſi pallia deſint,
Qui cunctas domiti poßidet orbis opes.
Aut qui' quæſo niues boreamq́; euadere nudus
Alpinum potuit, ſtrictaq́; prata gelu?
Si puer eſt, puerum ne uocas qui Neſtora uincit,
An noſti Aſcræi carmina docta ſenis?
Inconſtans puer, hic peruicax, pectora quæ iam
Trans adijt, nunquam linquere ſponte poteſt.
At pharetras & tela gerit, quid inutile pondus?
An curuare infans cornua dura ualet?
Alas cúrue tenet, quas neſcit in æthera ferre?
Inſcius in uolucrum flectere tela iecur.
Serpit humi ſemperq́; uirûm mortalia corda
Lædit, & haud alas ſaxeus inde mouet.
Si cæcus uitamq́; gerit, quid tænia cæco
Vtilis eſt? ideo num minus ille uidet?
Quis ne ſagittiferum credat qui lumine captus
Hic certa, aſt cæci ſpicula uana mouet.
Igneus eſt aiunt, uerſatq́; in pectore flammas,
Cur age uiuit adhuc? omnia flamma uorat.
Quin etiam tumidis cur non extinguitur undis.
Naiadum quoties mollia corda ſubit?
At tu ne tantis capiare erroribus audi,
Verus quid ſit Amor carmina noſtra ferent.
Iucundus labor eſt, laſciua per ocia, ſignum
Illius eſt, nigro punica glans elypeo.

Ei qui semel sua prodegerit, aliena credi non oportere.

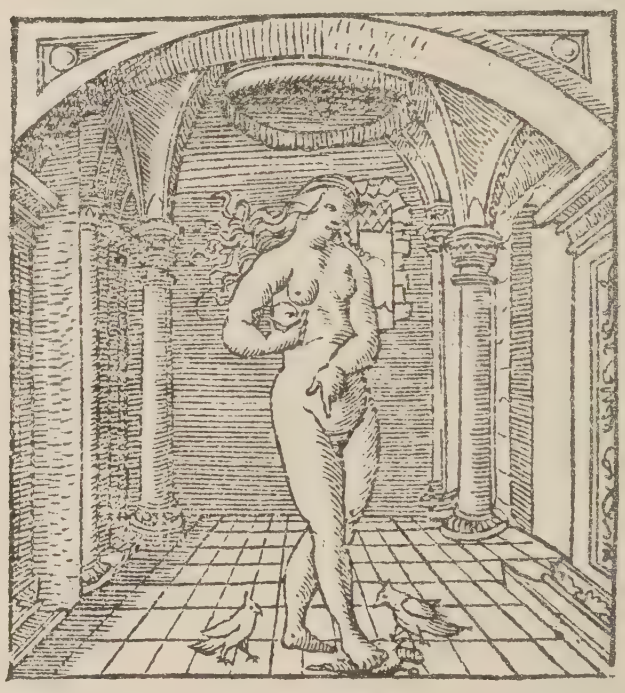


Colchidos in gremio nidum quid congeris? heu
Nescia cur pullos tam malè credis auis.
Dira parens Medea suos sæuissima natos
Perdidit, & speras parcat ut illa tuis?

Doctos doctis obloqui nefas esse:

Quid rapis heu Progne uocalem sæua Cicadam,
Pignoribusq; tuis fercula dira paras?
Ac stridula stridulam, uernam uernam, hospita lædis
Hospitam, & aligeram penniger ales auem?
Ergo abijce hãc prædã, nã musica pectora summum
Alterum ab alterius dente perire nefas. (est,

Mulieris famam non formam
uulgatam esse oportere.



Alma Venus quæ nam hæc facies, quid denotat illa
Testudo, molli quam pede diua premis?
Me sic effinxit Phidias, sexumq; referri
Fœmineum, nostra iussit ab effigie,
Quodq; manere domi, et tacitas decet esse puellas,
Supposuit pedibus talia signa meis.

Bonis à diuitibus nihil timendum.

Iunctus contiguo Marius mihi pariete, nec non
Subbardus noſtri nomina nota fori.
Aedificant bene nummati, ſataguntq; uel ultrò
Obſtruere heu noſtris undiq; luminibus.
Me miſerum geminæ quem tanquã Phineа raptant
Harpyiæ, ut proprijs ſedibus eijciant.
Integritas noſtra, atque animus quæſitor honeſti,
His niſi ſint Zetes, his niſi ſint Calais.

Consilio & uirtute Chimeram superari, id est, fortiores & decceptores.

Bellerophon ut fortis eques superare Chimeram,
Et Licij potuit sternere monstra soli.
Sic tu Pegaseis uectus petis æthera pennis,
Consilioq; animi monstra superba domas.

Tumulus Ioannis Galeacij Vicecomitis primi Ducis Mediol.

Pro tumulo pone Italiam, pone arma Ducesq;,
Et mare, quod geminos mugit adusq; sinus.
Adde his barbariem conantem irrumpere frustra,
Et mercede emptas in fera bella manus.
Anguiger ast summo sistens in culmine dicat,
Quis paruis magnum me super imposuit?

Optimus ciuis.

Dum iuſtis patriam Thraſybulus uindicat armis,
Dumq; ſimultates ponere quemq; iubet.
Concors ordo omnis magni inſtar muneris, illi
Palladiæ ſertum frondis habere dedit.
Cinge comam Thraſybulæ, geras hũc ſolus honorẽ,
In magna nemo eſt æmulus urbe tibi.

In ſubitum terrorem.

Effuſo cernens fugientes agmine turmas,
Quis mea nunc inflat cornua, Faunus ait.

In adulari neſcientem.

Scire cupis dominos toties cur Theſſalis ora
Mutet, & ut uarios quærat habere duces.
Neſcit adulari cuiquamue obtrudere palpum,
Regia quem morem principis omnis habet.
Sed ueluti ingenuus ſonipes, dorſo excutit omnem,
Qui moderari ipſum neſciat Hippocomon.
Nec ſæuire tamen domino fas, ultio ſola eſt,
Dura ferum ut iubeat ferre lupata magis.

Insignia poëtarum.

Gentiles clypeos sunt qui in Iouis alite gestant,
Sunt quibus aut Serpens aut Leo signa ferunt.
Dira sed hæc Vatum fugiant animalia ceras,
Doctaq; sustineat stemmata pulcher Olor.
Hic Phœbo sacer, & nostræ regionis alumnus,
Rex olim, ueteres seruat adhuc titulos.

Musicam Dijs curæ esse.

Locrensis posuit tibi Delphice phœbe cicadam
Eunomus hanc, palmæ signa decora suæ.
Certabat plectro Sparthyn commissus in hostem,
Et percussa sonum pollice fila dabant.
Trita fides rauco cœpit cùm stridere bombo,
Legitimum harmonies & uitiare melos:
Tum citharæ argutans suauis sese intulit ales,
Quæ fractam impleret uoce cicada fidem.
Quæq; allecta, soni ad legem descendit ab altis
Saltibus, ut nobis garrula ferret opem.
Ergo tuæ ut firmus stet honòs, ò sancte, cicadæ,
Pro cithara hic fidicen æneus ipsa sedet.

In obliuionem patriæ.

Iam dudum missa patria, oblitusq; tuorum,
Quos tibi seu sanguis, siue parauit amor:
Romam habitas, nec cura domũ subit ulla reuerti,
Aeternæ tantùm te capit urbis honos.
Sic Ithacum præmissa manus dulcedine loti
Liquerat & patriam, liquerat atque ducem.

Vnum nihil, duos plurimum posse.

Laertæ genitum, genitum quoq; Tydeos unà
Hac cera expreßit Zenalis apta manus.
Viribus hic præstat, hic pollet acumine mentis,
Nec tamen alterius non eget alter ope.
Cùm duo coniuncti ueniunt, victoria certa est,
Solùm mens hominem, dextráue destituit.

In Aulicos.

Vana palatinos quos educat aula clientes
Dicitur auratis nectere compedibus.

Immortem præproperam.

Qui teneras forma allicuit torſitq; puellas
Pulchrior & tota nobilis urbe puer
Occidit ante diem, nulli magè flendus Areſti
Quàm tibi, cui caſto iunctus amore fuit.
Ergo illi tumulum tanti monumenta doloris
Adſtruis, & querulis uocibus aſtra feris:
Me ſine abis dilecte? neq; amplius ibimus unà?
Nec mecum in ſtudiis otia grata teres?
Sed te terra teget, ſed fati Gorgonis ora,
Delphinesq;, tui ſigna dolenda dabunt.

ἐχθρῶν ἄσπρα σῶρα. *In dona hostium.*

Bellorum coepisse ferunt monumenta uicissim
Scutiferum Aiacem Hectoraq; Iliacum,
Balthea Priamides, rigidum Telamonius ensem,
Instrumenta suæ coepit uterq; necis.
Ensis enim Aiacem confecit, at Hectora functum
Traxere Aemonys cingula nexa rotis.
Sic titulo obsequij quæ mittunt hostibus hostes
Munera, uenturi præscia fata ferunt.

VNICVM AR
DVOS ERY
ALIT
VNA SVSTINET

TITLES, &c. OF EDITIONS

OF

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PRINTED

By CHRISTIAN WECHEL, Paris.

1534—1542.

André Alciat.

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Nec uerbo nec facto quenquam lædendum.

Assequitur, Nemesisq; tirũm uestigia seruat,
Continet & cubitum duraq; frena manu.
Ne malè quid facias, néue improba uerba loquaris:
Et iubet in cunctis rebus adesse modum.

Princeps ſubditorum incolumi-
tatem procurans.

Titanij quoties conturbant æquora fratres,
Tum miſeros nautas anchora iacta iuuat.
Hanc pius erga homines Delphin complectitur, imis
Tutius ut poſsit figier illa uadis.
Quàm decet hæc memores geſtare inſignia Reges,
Anchora quod nautis, ſe populo eſſe ſuo.

In Aulicos.

Vana palatinos quos educat aula clientes
Dicitur auratis nectere compedibus.

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M. D. XXXVJ.

In occasionem.

Lysippi hoc opus est, Sycion cui patria: tu quis?
Cuncta domans capti temporis articulus.
Cur pinnis stas? usque rotor. talaria plantis
Cur retines? passim me leuis aura rapit.
In dextra est tenuis dic unde nouacula? acutum
Omni acie hoc signum me magis esse docet.
Cur in fronte coma? occurrens ut prendar, at heus tu
Dic cur pars calua est posterior capitis?
Me semel alipedem si quis permittat abire,
Ne possim apprenso post modò crine capi.
Tali opifex nos arte, tui causa, ædidit hospes,
Vtq; omnes moneam, pergula aperta tenet.

Liuret des Emblemes de
Andre Alciat.

De la deesse Occasion.

Ie suys Occasion que Lysippus forma/
La marque seulle estant du chair temps
que lhomme a.
La roe ay soubz mes piedz/dont ne puis
arrester.
Les plumes que ie y ay/me font plus fort
haster.
Mon rasoir signe rend/que tout oultre ie
taille.
Mes cheueulx au front seul/monstrent
quon ne me faille:
Car si le doz ie tourne/acoup puis eschap
Veu que derriere poil nay/ou lon me(peut
puisse happer.
A cause de vo⁹ to⁹/louurier feist mon hi-
Esperāt q̄ seray image monstre.)stoire
Pource sante durāt/mettez le tẽps a point
Veu que en vieillesse/ a tard remord au
cueur vous point.

La preface au liuret des bigarreures du luysant homme Andre Alciat/faicte a maistre Conrad Peutingre de Auspurg.

PEndant que enfans au ieu
de noix se amusent/
Et les plusgrandes souuent
auy dez se abusent/
Pendãt que aulcuns auy cartes perdent
temps.
Jay dresse(selon ce que ientende)
Quelques propos cõposez par hystoires/
En quoy ie tends voyes a tous notoires
Cõme ilz pourrõt p seulz signes biẽ dire/
Et maintz bons motz / sans lettre faire
escripre:
Quõ peult poser en signeaulx ⁊ doreures
Et escuz/bonnetz/⁊ en aultres pareures:
Pour maintenant cy tel present rendons/
Laissãs auy Roys les grozp̃sens ⁊ dõs
Donques Conrad / prends de mamour
ce gaige.
Vng porte a tous ses dons en langaige.

LES EMBLE-
MES DE MAISTRE ANDRE ALCIAT, MIS EN RIME FRANCOYSE, ET PVIS nagueres reimprime auec curieuse correction.

On les vend a Paris en la maison de Chrestien Wechel demeurant a lescu de Basle, en la rue sainct Iaques, & a lenseigne du Cheual volant, en la rue sainct Iehan de Beauuays. M. D. XL.

Ex *bello pax.*

En galea intrepidus quam miles gesserat, & quæ
Sæpius hostili sparsa cruore fuit.
Parta pace apibus tenuis concæssit in usum
Alueoli, atque fauos, gratáque mella gerit.
Arma procul iacæant, fas sit tunc sumere bellum,
Quando aliter pacis non potest arte frui.

De guerre Paix.

Larmet dung hardy cheualier
En temps de paix tut de repos,
De mouches a miel ung milier,
Lont trouue pour elles diſpos:
Toſt y ont faict leurs petitz potz,
Mettans miel,ou meiſt ſang la guerre:
Soit donc noiſe hors de tous propos,
Qui neſt contraint pour paix acquerre.

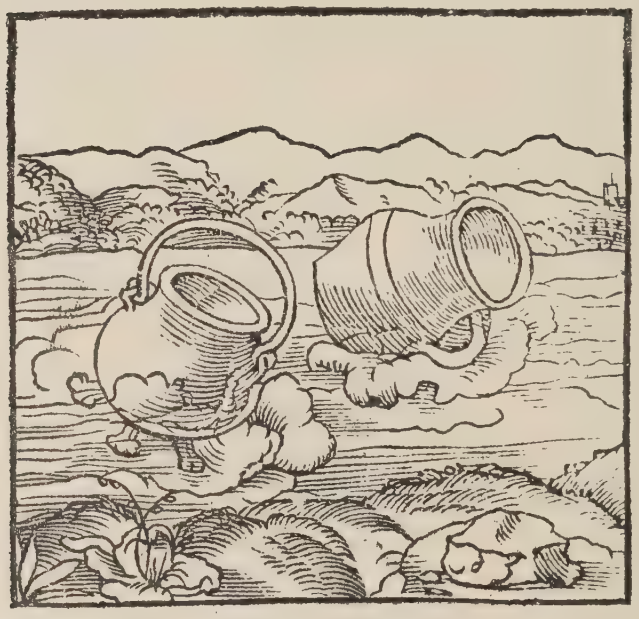
A TRESHAVLT ET
PVISSANT SEIGNEVR MON
seigneur messire Philippe Chabot, cheualier de
lordre, Conte de Burancoys & Charny. Baron
Daspremont, de Paigny & de Myrebeau, seig-
neur de Bryon, de Beaumont, & de Fontenne
Francoyse. Admyral de France, Bretaigne &
Guyenne. Gouuerneur & Lieutenant general
pour le Roy en Bourgongne, aussi Lieutenant
general pour monseigneur le Daulphin,
ou gouuernement de Normandie,
Iehan le feure, Secretaire
de monseigneur re-
uerendissime Car-
dinal de Giu-
ry, dit hum-
ble sa-
lut.

SIl est ainsi, hault & puissant seig-
neur, que aucunesfois lon trauaille
a faire ieux publiques, pour esioyr
& cõsolatier les habitãs dune vil-
le, sans quon saiche a qui lon ses-
force complaire. Cest chose bien iuste, que la ou
nous cognoissõs le chef de nostre prouĩce aggra-
ue de soucyz pour le pays, trauaille de labeurs cõ
tinuelz pour le bie du peuple: et par ce souuẽt sepa-

LES EMBLEMES DE MAISTRE ANdre Alciat, puis nagueres augmentez par ledict Alciat, & mis in rime francoise, auec curieuse correction.

On les uend a Paris, en la maison de Chrestien Wechel, demeurant en la rue sainct Iacques, a lescu de Basle : & en la rue Sainct Ieban de Beauuais, au cheual uolant. L'an M. D.XLII.

Aliquid mali propter uicinum malum LVIII.



Raptabat torrens ollas, quarum una metallo,
Altera erat figuli terrea facta manu.
Hanc igitur rogat illa, uelit sibi proxima ferri,
Iuncta ut præcipites utraq; sistat aquas:
Cui lutea, Haud nobis tua sunt commercia curæ.
Ne mihi proximitas hæc mala multa ferat.
Nam seu te nobis, seu nos tibi conferat unda,
Ipsa ego te fragilis sospite sola terar.

Voisinage peult rendre mal. LVIII.

La riuiere portoit deux potz,
L'ung de terre, l'autre de cuyure:
Qui dit au foible telz propos:
Viens pres moy ton chemin poursuyure.
Ie ne te ueulx (dit l'autre) suyure,
Ny aulcunement approcher:
Car tost me garderoys de uiure,
Si me laissoys a toy toucher.

La preface au liuret des bigarreures du luysant hõme Andre Alciat faicte a maistre Conrad Peutingre de Auspurg.

DEndant que enfans au ieu de noix se amusent,
Et les plusgrands souuẽt aux dez se abusent,
Pendãt q̃ aulcuns aux cartes perdẽt tẽps,
Iay cy dressé(selon ce que ie entends)
Quelques propos cõposez par histoires,
En quoy ie rends noyes a tous notoires,
Cõme ilz pourrõt p̃ seulz signes biẽ dire,
Et maintz bons motz, sans letre faire, escripre:
Qu'õpeult poser en signeaulx et d'oreures
De escuz,bonnetz,et en aultres pareures:
Pour maintenant cy tel present rendons.
Laissans aux Roys les groz p̃sens et dõs,
Donques Conrad,prends de m'amour ce gaige,
Vng Poete a tous ses dons en langage.

CLARISSIMI VIRI D. ANDREAE ALciati *Emblematum libellus, uigilanter recognitus, & iã recèns per Wolphgangum Hungerum Bauarum, rhythmis Germanicis uersus.*

PARISIIS.
Apud Christianum Wechelum, sub scuto Basilienſi, in uico Iacobeo: & sub Pegaſo, in uico Bellouacenſi.
Anno. M. D. XLII.

Impoßibile. LXXXIIII.

Abluis Aethiopem quid fruſtra? ah deſine, noctis
Illuſtrare nigræ nemo poteſt tenebras.

Vnmuglich. LXXXIIII.

Man waſch ein Moren lang vnd wol,
Hilfft es alles nicht vmb ein har:
Die nacht ſo finſternuß iſt vol,
Mag durch kain liecht nit werden klar:
Der gleichen nim dier eben war,
Naturlich laſter, oder ſunſt
Lang zeit veraltt, wierd nimer gar
Außgeleſcht, was man brauch fur kunſt.

Antiquiſſima quæq; commentitia. CXV.

Pellenæe ſenex aui forma eſt hiſtria Proteu,
Qui modò membra uiri ferꝛs, modò membra feræ.
Dic age quæ ſpeaes ratio te uertat in omnes,
Nulla ſit ut uario certa figura tibi?
Signa uetuſtatis, primæui & præfero ſeculi,
De quo quiſq; ſuo ſomniat arbitrio.

Was gar alt, iſt gemeinklich erdichtet. C XV.

Sag Proteus lieber alter greyß,
Was dich verkert in ſo vil gſtalt?
In fewr, in ſtayn, in menſchen weyß,
Dann in ein thier das laufft zu wald?
Die Poeten haben gemalt
Hyemit die langſt vergangen welt,
Vnd gſchicht der iar vil tauſent alt,
Die yeder ſchreybt wie yms gefelt.

ANDREAE AL=

CIATI EMBLEMATVM LI=
BELLVS, NVPER IN LV=
CEM EDITVS.

VENETIIS, M. D. XLVI.

Cum priuilegio Pauli III. Pont. Max. &
Senatus Veneti, ad annos decem.

CLARISSIMO HIERONYMO BERNARDO PETRVS RHOSITHINVS S.

Vòd animi mei ſingulare in te ſtudiũ Hieronyme ampliſſime ſit : ĩ cauſa ſunt tum eximiæ iſtæ uirtutes, quibus te inter patritios clariſſimos admiror ; tum familia iſta, quã inter primarias honeſtiſſimã eſſe intelligo. uerum, ut nihil impenſius deſidero, quàm te officio quopiã promereri : ita nullum mihi munus, ad uoluntatem hanc tibi explicandam, facere uidetur. eapropter ſanequam ange bar in præſentia ; cum nihil nouum, hoc eſt, te dignũ ex ædibus noſtris ederetur, quod nomini tuo dicarem, muneriq; mitterem. quemadmodum uero ex omnibus actionibus, ad quas propter animi ἐξοχὴν natus homo eſt, nullam prorſus præſtantiorem unquam exiſtimaui ; quàm, cum ſtudioſe contendimus, ut & noſtræ etatis hominibus et poſteris cõſulatur: ſic omneis næuos tenedia bipenni, ut aiunt, libello Emblematum Alciati ſuſtulimus, qui in lucem ab archetypo uero recens prodit ; qui profecto niſi is fuiſſet, nos haud ſecus agere, quàm ἐκ τῆς ψάμμου σχοινον πλέκειν, coegiſſet.

ſed, ut redeam, unde diuerti ; accipe munus hoc noſtrum ea fronte, quæ ſemper, quanta tua ſit humanitas, plane declarat : at certo ſcias, eo non uoluntati meæ, ſed tempori ſatisfactum eſſe. delectabunt te

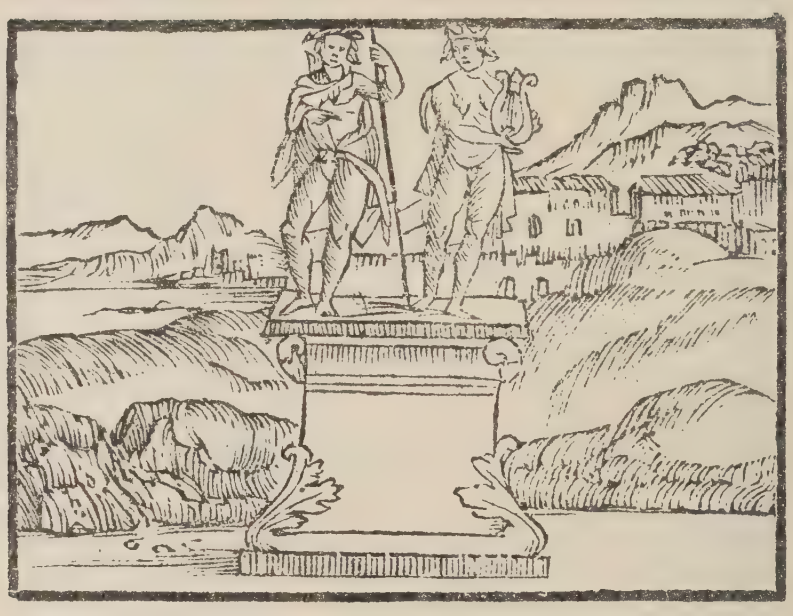
ipſius luſus, exempla, ioci, doctrina, cultus, varietas, elegantia, imagines, & alia permulta, quæ facile & aſſequeris, & approbabis. Venetijs. Cal. Iunij: ☌ IↃ XLVI.

In diuites publico malo.

Anguillas quiſquis captat, ſi limpida uerrat
Flumina, ſi illimes auſit adire lacus,
Caſſus erit, ludetq; operam. multum excitet ergo
Si cretæ, & uitreas palmula turbet aquas,
Diues erit. ſic ijs res publica turbida lucro eſt,
Qui pace, arctati legibus, eſuriunt.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

In Iuuentam .



Natus uterque Iouis tener , atque imberbis uterque,
Quem Latona tulit , quem tulit & Semele,
Saluete, æterna ſimul & florete iuuenta,
Numine ſit ueſtro quæ diuturna mihi.
Tu uino curas, tu uictu dilue morbos,
Vt lènto accedat ſera ſenecta pede .

In Pudoris ſtatuam.

Penelope deſponſa ſequi cupiebat Vlyſſem,
Ni ſecum Icarius mallet habere pater.
Ille Ithacam, hic offert Sparten, manet anxia uirgo,
Hinc pater, inde uiri mutuus urget amor.
Ergo ſedens uelat uultus, obnubit ocellos:
Iſta uerecundi ſigna pudoris erant.
Queis ſibi prælatum Icarius cognouit Vlyſſem,
Hocq; pudori aram ſchemate conſtituit.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

Sirenes.

Abſque alis uolucres, & cruribus abſque puellas,
Roſtro abſque & piſces, qui tamen ore canant,
Quis putet eſſe ullos? iungi hæc natura negauit
Sirenes, fieri ſed potuiſſe docent.
Illicium eſt mulier, quæ in piſcem deſinit atrum,
Plurima quòd ſecum monſtra libido uehit.
Aſpectu, uerbis, animi candore, trahuntur,
Parthenope Ligia Leucoſiaq; uiri.
Has muſæ explumant, has atque illudit Vlyſſes.
Scilicet eſt doctis cum meretrice nihil.

Ficta Religio.

Regali residens meretrix pulcherrima sella
Purpureo insignem gestat honore peplum,
Omnibus & latices pleno è cratere propinat.
At circum cubitans ebria turba iacet.
Sic Babylona notant, quæ gentes illice forma,
Et ficta stolidas religione capit.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

Gratiæ .

Tres Charites Veneri aſſiſtunt , dominamq; ſequuntur .
Hincq; uoluptates , atque alimenta parant .
Lætitiam Euphroſyne, ſpecioſum Aglaia nitorem,
Suadela eſt Pithus, blandus & ore lepos.
Cur nudæ ? mentis quoniam candore uenuſtas
Conſtat., & eximia ſimplicitate placet .
An quia nil referunt ingrati atque arcula inanis ,
Eſt Charitum ? qui dat munera , nudus eget .
Addita cur nuper pedibus talaria ? bis dat
Qui cito dat , minimi gratia tarda pretij eſt .
Implicitis ulnis cur uertitur altera ? gratus
Fœnerat , huic remanent una abeunte duæ .
Iuppiter ijs genitor , cœli de ſemine diuas
Omnibus acceptas edidit Eurynome.

Antiquiſſima quæque commentitia.

Pellenæe ſenex, cui forma eſt hiſtrica, Proteu,
Qui modo membra uiri fers, modo membra feri.
Dic age quæ ſpecies ratio te uertit in omnes,
Nulla ſit ut uario certa figura tibi?
Signa uetuſtatis, primæui & præfero ſecli:
De quo quiſque ſuo ſomniat arbitrio.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

Prudentes.

Iane bifrons, qui iam tranſacta futuraq; calles,
Quiq; retro ſannas ſicut & ante uides,
Tot te cur oculis, tot fingunt uultibus? an quòd
Circunſpectum hominem forma fuiſſe docet?

In fraudulentos.

Parua lacerta, atris ſtellatus corpora guttis
Stellio, qui latebras, & caua buſta colit,
Inuidiæ prauiq; doli fert ſymbola pictus.
Heu nimium nuribus cognita zelotypis.
Nam turpi obtegitur faciem lentigine quiſquis
Sit quibus immerſus Stellio, uina bibat.
Hinc uindicta frequens decepta pellice uino,
Quam formæ amiſſo flore relinquit amans.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

Luxurioſorum opes.

Rupibus aerijs, ſummiq; crepidine ſaxi
Immites fructus ficus acerba parit:
Quos corui comedunt, quos deuorat improba cornix,
Qui nihil humanæ commoditatis habent.
Sic fatuorum opibus paraſiti & ſcorta fruuntur,
Et nulla iuſtos utilitate iuuant.

In Desciſcentes.

Quòd fine egregios turpi maculaueris orſus,
In noxamq; tuum uerteris officium,
Feciſti, quod capra, ſui mulctraria lactis
Cum ferit, & proprias calce profundit opes.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

Ex damno, alterius utilitas.

Dum ſæuis ruerent in mutua uulnera telis,
Vngue leæna ferox, dente timendus aper,
Accurrit uultur ſpectatum, & prandia captat.
Gloriâ uictoris, præda futura ſua eſt.

Male

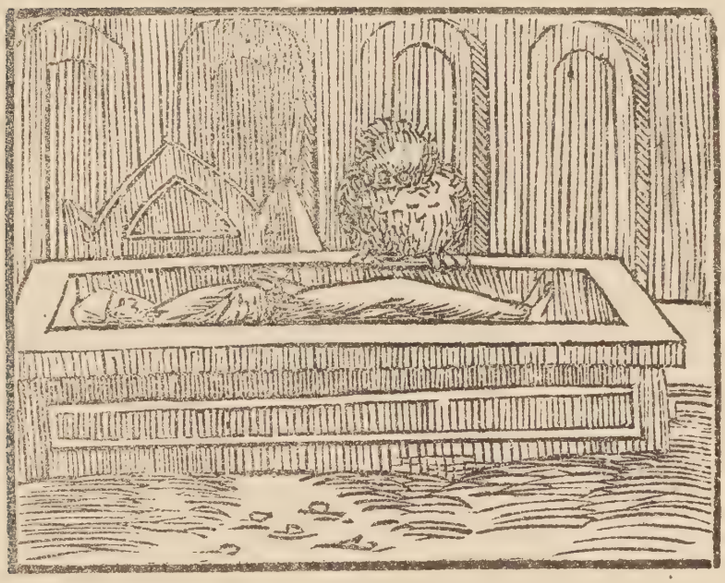
Male parta male dilabuntur.

Miluus edax, nimiæ quem nauſea torſerat eſcæ,
Hei mihi mater ait uiſcera ab ore fluunt.
Illa autem quid fles? cur hæc tua uiſcera credas,
Qui rapto uiuens ſola aliena uomis?

Scyphus Neſtoris.

Neſtoreum geminis cratera hunc accipe fundis,
Quod grauis argenti maſſa profudit opus.
Clauiculi ex auro: ſtant circum quattuor anſæ:
Vnam quanque ſuper fulua columba ſedet.
Solus eum potuit longæuus tollere Neſtor.
Mæonidæ doceas quid ſibi muſa uelit.
Eſt cœlum ſcyphus ipſe. color argenteus illi eſt:
Aurea ſunt cœli ſidera clauiculi.
Pleiadas eſſe putant, quas dixerit ille columbas.
Vmblici gemini, magna minorq; fera eſt.
Hæc Neſtor longo ſapiens intelligit uſu.
Bella gerunt fortes, callidus aſtra tenet.

Senex puellam amans.



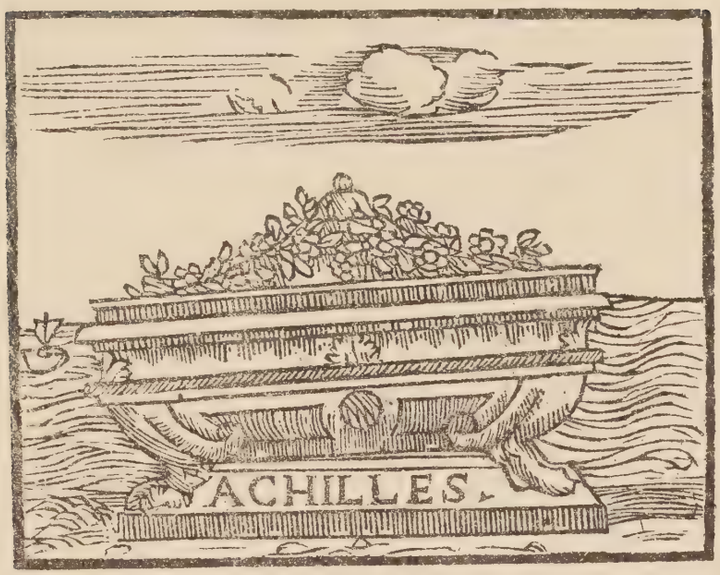
Dum Sophocles, quamuis affecta ætate, puellam
A' queſtu Archippen ad ſua uota trahit,
Allicit & pretio, tulit ægre inſana iuuentu:
Ob zelum, & tali carmine utrunque notat.
Noctua ut in tumulis, ſuper utq; cadauera bubo,
Talis apud Sophoclem noſtra puella ſedet.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

Cauendum à meretricibus.

Sole ſatæ Circes tam magna potentia fertur,
Verterit ut multos in noua monſtra uiros.
Teſtis equum domitor Picus, tum Scylla biformis,
Atque Ithaci poſtquam uina bibere ſues.
Indicat illuſtri meretricem nomine Circe,
Et rationem animi perdere, quiſquis amat.

Strenuorum immortale nomen.



Aeacidæ tumulum Rhœteo in littore cernis,
Quem plerunque pedes uiſitat alba Thetis.
Obtegitur ſemper uiridi lapis hic amarantho,
Quòd nunquam herois ſit moriturus honos.
Hic Graium murus. magni nex Hectoris haud plus
Debet Mæonidæ, quàm ſibi Mæonides.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

Concordia insuperabilis.

Tergeminos inter fuerat concordia fratres,
Tanta simul pietas mutua, & unus amor:
Inuicti humanis ut uiribus ampla tenerent
Regna, uno dicti nomine Geryonis.

Cuculi.

Ruricolas agreſte genus plerique cuculos
Cur uocitent, quænam prodita cauſa fuit?
Vere nouo cantat Coccyx, quo tempore uites
Qui non abſoluit iure notatur iners.
Fert oua in nidos alienos, qualiter ille
Cui thalamum prodit uxor adulterio.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

Nobiles & generosi.

Aurea Cecropias nectebat fibula uestes,
Cui coniuncta tenax dente cicada fuit:
Calceus Arcadico suberat cui lunula ritu,
Gestatur patribus mullea Romulidis.
Indigenas quòd se adsererent hæc signa tulerut
Antiqua illustres nobilitate uiri.

Ignaui.

Ignaui ardeolam ſtellarem effingere ſerui
Et ſtudia, & mores, fabula priſca fuit,
Quæ famulum Aſteriam uolucris ſumpſiſſe figuram
Eſt commenta. fides ſit penes hiſtoricos.
Degener hic ueluti qui cæuet in aere falco eſt
Dictus ab antiquis uatibus ardelio.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

Facundia difficilis.

Antidotum Aeæ medicata in pocula Circes
Mercurium hoc Ithaco fama dediſſe fuit.
Moly uocant. id uix radice euellitur atra,
Purpureus ſed flos, lactis & inſtar habet
Eloquij candor facundiáq; allicit omnes,
Sed multi res eſt tanta laboris opus.

Insani gladius.

Setigeri medius stabat gregis ensifer Aiax,
Cæde suum credens cædere Tantalidas.
Hostia sic tanquam sus succedanea pœnas
Pro Laertiade, pro caueaq; dabat.
Nescit obesse suis furor hostibus, errat ab ictu
Consiliisq; impos in sua damna ruit.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

Bonis auſpicijs incipiendum.

Auſpicijs res cœpta malis, bene cedere neſcit.
Felici quæ ſunt omine facta, iuuant.
Quidquid agis, muſtella tibi ſi occurrat, omitte:
Signa malæ hæc ſortis beſtia praua gerit.

XII certamina Herculis ἀλληγορικῶς.

Roboris inuicti superat facundia laudes :
Dicta Sophistarum laqueosq; resoluit inanes :
Non furor, aut rabies uirtute potentior ulla est :
Continuum ob cursum sapienti opulentia cedit :
Spernit auaritiam nec rapto aut fœnore gaudet :
Vincit, fœmineos spoliatq; insignibus æstus:
Expurgat sordes, & cultum mentibus addit:
Illicitos odit coitus, abigitq; nocentes :
Barbaries feritasq; dat impia denique pœnam :
Vnius uirtus collectos dissipat hostes :
Inuehit in patriam externis bona plurima ab oris :
Docta per ora uirum uolat & non interit unquam.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

In nothos.

Herculeos ſpurij ſemper celebretis honores:
Nam ueſtri princeps ordinis ille fuit.
Nec prius eſſe deus potuit, quàm ſugeret infans
Lac, ſibi quod fraudis neſcia Iuno dabat.

Sapientia humana ſtultitia eſt apud Deum

Quid dicam? quonam hoc compellem nomine monſtrum?
Biforme quod non eſt homo, nec eſt draco:
Sed ſine uir pedibus, ſummis ſine partibus anguis,
Vir anguipes dici, & homiceps anguis poteſt.
Anguem pedit homo, hominem eructauit & anguis,
Nec finis hominis eſt, initium nec eſt feræ.
Sic olim Cecrops doctis regnauit Athenis,
Sic & gigantes terra mater protulit
Hæc uafrum ſpecies, ſed religione carentem,
Terrena tantum quiq; curet, indicat.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

In Detractores.

Audent flagriferi matulæ, ſtupidiq; magiſtri
Bilem in me impuri pectoris euomere:
Quid faciam? reddam ne uices? ſed non ne cicadam
Ala una obſtreperam corripuiſſe ferar?
Quid prodeſt muſcas operoſis pellere flabris?
Negligere eſt ſatius, perdere quod nequeas.

Imparitas.

Imparitas.

Vt ſublime uolans tenuem ſecat aera falco,
Vt paſcuntur humi graculus, anſer, anas:
Sic ſummum ſcandit ſuper æthera Pindarus ingens.
Sic ſcit humi tantum ſerpere Bacchilydes.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

Amuletum Veneris.

Inguina dente fero ſuffoſſum Cypris Adonim
Lactucæ foliis condidit exanimem.
Hinc genitali aruo tantum lactuca reſiſtit,
Quantum eruca ſalax uix ſtimulare poteſt.

Cupreſſus.

Indicat effigies metæ, nomenq; cupreſſi
Tractandos parili conditione ſuos.

Aliud.

Funeſta eſt arbor, procerum monumenta cupreſſus,
Quale apium plebis, comere fronde ſolet.

Aliud.

Pulchra coma eſt, pulchro digeſtæq; ordine frondes,
Sed fructus nullos hæc coma pulchra gerit.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

Quercus.

Grata Ioui eſt quercus, qui nos ſeruatq; fouetq;.
Seruanti ciuem querna corona datur.

Aliud.

Glande aluit ueteres, ſola nunc proficit umbra,
Sic quoque ſic arbos officioſa Iouis.

Laurus.

Præscia uenturi laurus fert signa salutis.
Subdita puluillo somnia uera facit.

Aliud.

Debetur Charolo superatis laurea pœnis:
Victrices ornent talia serta comas.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

Abies.

Apta fretis abies in montibus editur altis:
Est & in aduersis maxima commoditas.

Picea.

At picea emittat nullos quòd ſtirpe ſtolones,
illius eſt index, qui ſine prole perit.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

Cotonea.

Poma nouis tribui debere Cydonia nuptis
Dicitur antiquus conſtituiſſe Solon.
Grata ori & ſtomacho cum ſint, ut & halitus illis
Sit ſuauis, blandus manet & ore lepos.

Ilex.

Duritie nimia quòd ſeſe rumperet ilex,
Symbola ciuilis ſeditionis habet.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

Hedera.

Haudquaquam arescens hederæ est arbuscula, Cissō
Quæ puero Bacchum dona dedisse ferunt:
Errabunda, procax, auratis fulua corymbis,
Exterius uiridis, cætera pallor habet.
Hinc aptis uates cingunt sua tempora sertis:
Pallescunt studijs, laus diuturna uiret.

Buxus.

Perpetuo uiridis, criſtoq; cacumine buxus,
Vnde eſt diſparibus fiſtula facta modis,
Delicijs apta eſt teneris, & amantibus arbor.
Pallor ineſt illi, pallet & omnis amans.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

Malus medica.

Aurea ſunt Veneris poma hæc, iucundus amaror
Indicat, eſt græcis ſic glycypicros amor.

Populus alba.

Herculeos crines bicolor quòd populus ornet,
Temporis alternat noxq; diesq; uices.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

Salix.

Quòd frugiſperdam ſalicem uocitarit Homerus,
Clitorijs homines moribus adſimulat.

Amygdalus.

Cur properans foliis præmittis amygdale flores?
Odi pupillos præcocis ingenij.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

Morus.

Serior at Morus nunquam niſi frigore lapſo
Germinat; & ſapiens nomina falſa gerit.

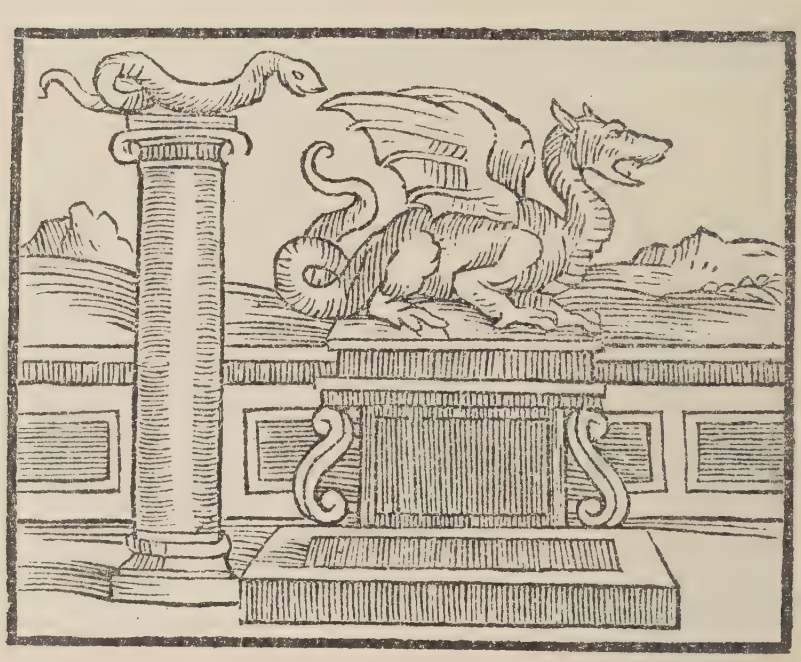
Litera.

Litera occidit, ſpiritus uiuificat.

Vipereos Cadmus dentes ut credidit aruis,
Seuit & Aonio ſemina dira ſolo,
Terrigenum clypeata cohors exorta uirorum eſt,
Hoſtili inter ſe qui cecidere manu.
Euaſere quibus monitu Tritonidos armis
Abiectis data pax dextraq; iunctaq; fuit
Primus Agenoride, elementa notasq; magiſtris
Tradidit, ijs ſuauem iunxit & harmoniam.
Quorum diſcipulos contraria plurima uexant,
Non niſi Palladia quæ dirimuntur ope.

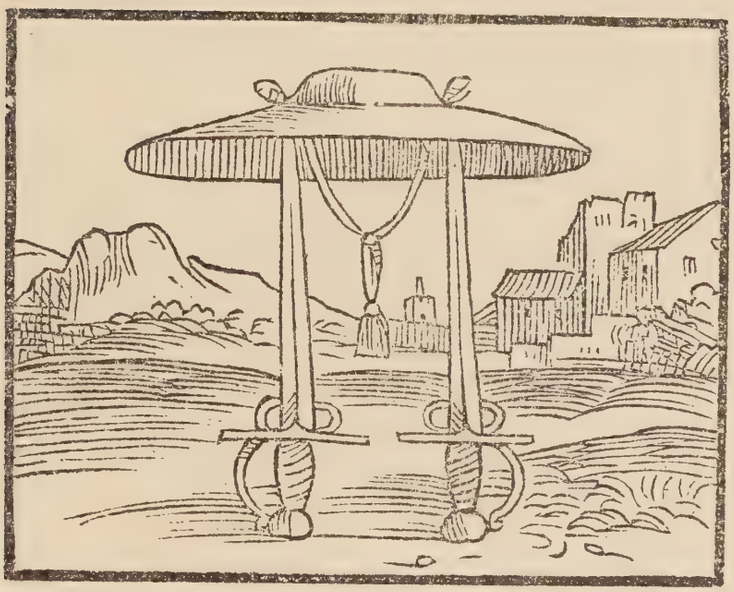
ANDREAE ALCIATI

Salus publica.



Phœbigena erectis Epidaurius insidet aris,
Mitis & immani conditur angue deus.
Accurrunt ægri, ueniatq; salutifer orant:
Annuit, atque ratas efficit ille preces.

Resp. liberata.



Cæsaris exitio ceu libertate recepta,
Hæc ducibus Brutis cusa moneta fuit,
Ensiculi in primis, queis pileus insuper adstat,
Qualem missa manu seruitia accipiunt.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

Aduerſus naturam peccantes.

Turpe quidem factu, ſed & eſt res improba dictu,
Excipiat ſi quis chœnice uentris onus.
Menſuram legisq; modum hoc excedere ſanctæ eſt,
Quale ſit inceſto pollui adulterio.

Furor, & rabies.

Ora gerit clypeus rabioſi picta leonis,
Et ſcriptum in ſummo margine carmen habet:
Hic hominum eſt terror, cuius poſſeſſor Atrida
Talia magnanimus ſigna Agamemno tulit.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

Nupta contagioſo.

Dij meliora piis, Mezenti. cur age ſic me
Compellas? emptus quòd tibi dote gener,
Gallica quem ſcabies, dira & mentagra perurit.
Hoc eſt quidnam aliud, dic mihi ſæue pater,
Corpora corporibus quàm iungere mortua uiuis,
Efferaq; Etruſci facta nouare ducis?

Consiliarij Principum.

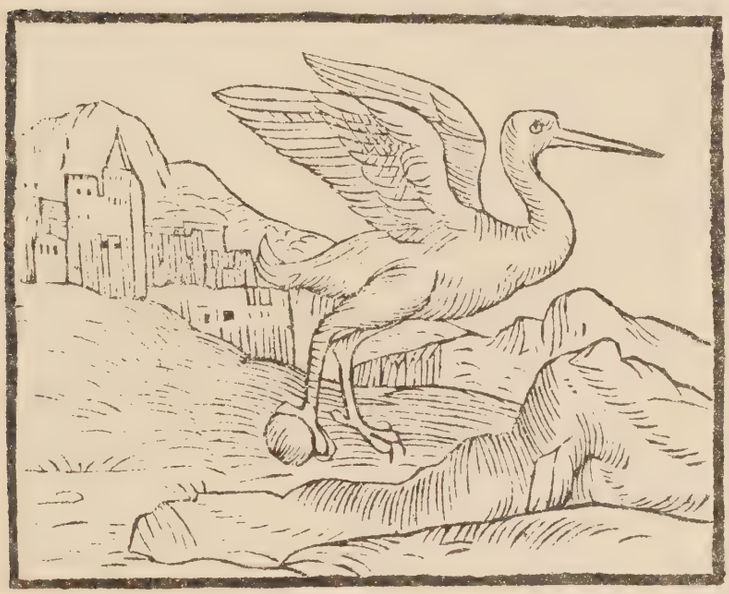
Heroum genitos, & magnum fertur Achillem
In stabulis Chiron erudijsse suis.
Semiferum doctorem, & semiuirum centaurum,
Assideat quisquis regibus, esse decet.
Est fera, dum uiolat socios, dum proterit hostes:
Estq; homo, dum simulat se populo esse pium.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

Νῆφε, καὶ μέμνησ' ἀπιθεῖν. ἄρθρα ταῦτα τῶν φρενῶν.

Ne credas ne, Epicharmus ait, non ſobrius eſto.
Hi nerui, humanæ membráq; mentis erunt:
Ecce occulata manus credens id quod uidet, ecce
Pulegium antiquæ ſobrietatis olus,
Quo turbam oſtenſo ſedauerit Heraclitus,
Mulxerit & tumida ſeditione grauem.

Pῆ παρέβην; τί δ' ἐξέρεξας; τί μοι δέον, οὐκ ἐτελέσθη;



Italicæ Samius ſectæ celeberrimus auctor
Ipſe ſuum clauſit carmine dogma breui.
Quo prætergreſſus? quid agis? quid omittis agendum,
Hanc rationem urgens reddere quenque ſibi?
Quod didiciſſe gruum uolitantum ex agmine fertur,
Arreptum geſtant quæ pedibus lapidem,
Ne ceſſent, neu tranſuerſas mala flamina raptent.
Qua ratione hominum uita regenda fuit.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

Ἀνέχου καὶ ἀπέχου.

Et toleranda homini triſtis fortuna ferendo eſt,
Et nimium felix ſæpe timenda fuit.
Suſtine, Epictetus dicebat, & abſtine. oportet
Multa pati, illicitis abſq; tenere manus.
Sic ducis imperium uinctus fert poplite taurus
In dextro, ſic ſe continet à grauidis.

In ſordidos.

Quæ roſtro clyſtere uelut ſibi prohuit aluum
Ibis, Niliacis cognita littoribus,
Tranſijt opprobrij in nomen, quo Publius hoſtem
Naſo ſuum appellat, Battiadesq; ſuum.

ANDREAE ALCIATI.

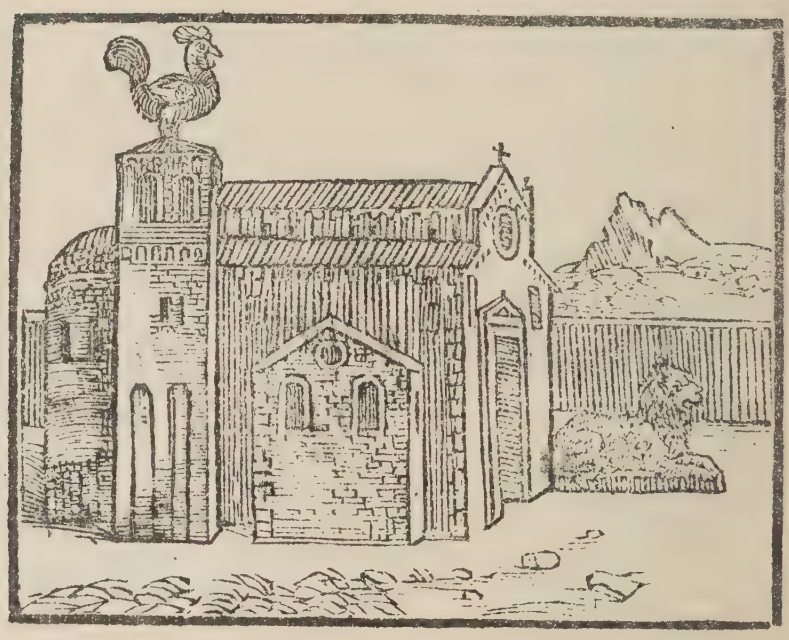
In colores.

Index mœſtitiæ eſt pullus color, utimur omnes
Hoc habitu tumulis cum damus inferias:
At ſynceri animi, & mentis ſtola candida puræ.
Hinc ſyndon ſacris linea grata uiris.
Nos ſperare docet uiridis, ſpes dicitur eſſe
In uiridi, quoties irrita retro cadit.
Eſt cupidis flauus color, eſt & amantibus aptus,
Et ſcortis, & queis ſpes ſua certa fuit.

At ruber armatos equites exornet amictus,
Indicet & pueros erubuisse pudor.
Ceruleus nautas, & qui cœlestia uates
Attoniti nimia religione petunt.
Vilia sunt giluis natiuaq; uellera birris,
Qualia lignipedes stragula habere solent.
Quem curæ ingentes cruciant, uel zelus amoris
Creditur hic fulua non male ueste tegi.
Quisquis sorte sua contentus, ianthina gestet
Fortunæ æquanimis tædia quiq; ferat.
Vt uaria est natura coloribus in gignendis,
Sic aliis aliud, sed sua cuique placent.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

Vigilantia, & cuſtodia.



Inſtantis quòd ſigna canens det gallus eoi,
Et reuocet famulas ad noua penſa manus,
Turribus in ſacris effingitur. ærea mentem
Ad ſuperos peluis quòd reuocet uigilem,
Eſt leo; ſed cuſtos oculis quia dormit apertis,
Templorum iccirco ponitur ante fores.

Dicta VII. *ſapientium*.

Hæc habeas, ſeptem ſapientum effingere dicta,
Atque ea picturis qui celebrare uelis.
Optimus in rebus modus eſt, Cleobulus ut inquit,
Hoc trutinæ examen, ſiue libella docet.
Noſcens ſe Chilon Spartanus quenque iubebat
Hoc ſpecula in manibus, uitraq; ſumpta dabunt.

Quod

Quod Periander ait, fræna adde corinthius iræ
Pulegium admotum naribus efficiet.
Pittacus at ne quid dixit nimis. hæc eadem aiunt,
Contracto qui gith ore liquefaciunt.
Respexisse Solon finem iubet ultimus agris,
Terminus haud magno cesserit ipse Ioui.
Heu quàm uera Bias, est copia magna malorum
Musmoni insideat effice sardus eques.
Ne præs esto Thales dixit, sic illita uisco
In laqueos sociam parra, meropsq; trahit.

Terminus.

Quadratum insoditur firmissima tessera saxum,
Stat cirrata super pectore imago tenus,
Et sese nulli profitetur cedere. talis
Terminus est, homines qui scopus unus agit
Est immota dies, præfixaq; tempora fatis,
Deq; ferunt primis ultima iudicium.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

In dies meliora.

Roſtra nouo mihi ſetigeri ſuis obtulit anno,
Hæcq; cliens uentri xenia dixit habe.
Progreditur ſemper, nec retro reſpicit unquam,
Gramina cum pando proruit ore uorax.
Cura uiris eadem eſt, ne ſpes ſublapſa retrorſum
Cedat, & ut melius ſit, quod & ulterius.

Luxuria.

Eruca capripes redimitus tempora Faunus
Immodicæ Veneris ſymbola certa refert.
Eſt eruca ſalax, indexq; libidinis hircus,
Et ſatyri nymphas ſemper amare ſolent.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

Superbia.

En ſtatuæ ſtatua, & ductum de marmore marmor,
Se conferre deis auſa procax Niobe.
Eſt uitium muliebre ſuperbia, & arguit oris
Duriciem, ac ſenſus, qualis ineſt lapidi.

Desidia.

Desidet in medio Essæus, speculatur & astra.
Subtus & accensam contegit igne facem.
Segnities specie recti, uelata cucullo,
Non se, non alios utilitate iuuat.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

Inuidia .

Squallida uipereas manducans fœmina carnes ,
Cuiq; dolent oculi , quæq; ſuum cor edit ,
Quam macies , & pallor habent , ſpinoſaq; geſtat
Tela manu , taiis pingitur inuidia .

Auaritia.

Heu miser in mediis sitiens stat Tantalus undis,
Et poma esuriens proxima habere nequit.
Nomine mutato de te id dicetur auare,
Qui, quasi non habeas, non frueris quod habes.

ANDRFAE ALCIATI

Gula.

Curculione gruis tumida uir pingitur aluo,
Qui laurum, aut manibus geſtet onocrotalum.
Talis forma fuit Dionyſi, & talis Apici,
Et gula quos celebres delitioſa facit.

Maledicentia.

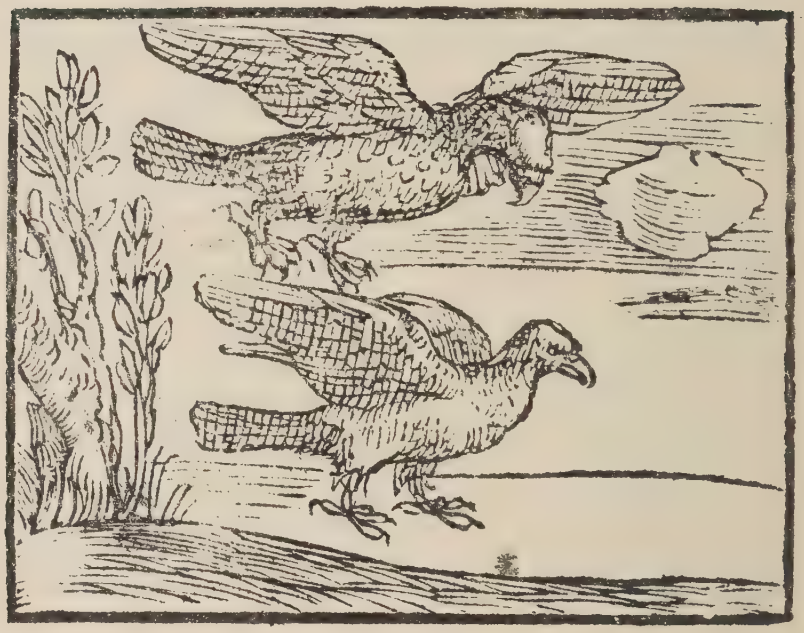
Archilochi tumulo insculptas de marmore uespas
Esse ferunt, linguæ certa sigilla malæ.

Contra.

Vesparum quòd nulla unquam Rex spicula figet
Quodq; alijs duplo corpore maior erit,
Arguet imperium clemens, moderataq; regna,
Sanctaq; iudicibus credita iura bonis.

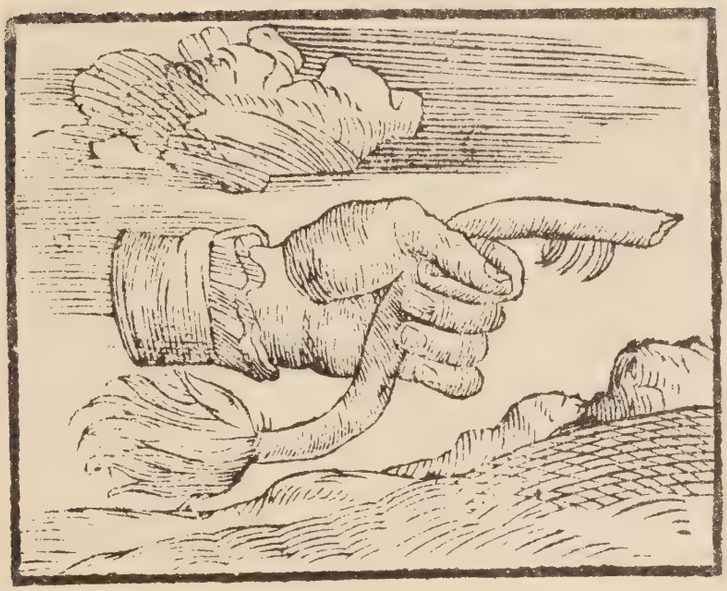
ANDREAE ALCIATI

Aemulatio impar.



Altiuolam miluus comitatur degener harpam,
Et prædæ partem sæpe cadentis habet.
Mullum prosequitur qui spretas sargus ab illo,
Prætereitasq; auidus deuorat ore dapes.
Sic mecum Oenocrates agit: at deserta studentum
Vtitur hoc lippo curia tanquam oculo.

Ira.



Alceam ueteres caudam dixere leonis,
Qua ſtimulante iras concipit ille graues.
Luthea cum ſurgit bilis, crudeſcit & atro
Felle dolor, furias excitat indomitas.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

Philautia.

Quòd nimium tua forma tibi Narciſſe placebat,
In florem, & noti eſt uerſa ſtuporis olus.
Ingenij eſt marcor, cludesq́; philautia, doctos
Quæ peſſum plures datq́; deditq́; uiros.
Qui ueterum abiecta methodo, noua dogmata quærunt.
Nilq́; ſuas præter tradere phantaſias.

Laſciuia.

Delitias, & molliciem mus creditur albus
Arguere, at ratio non ſat aperta mihi eſt.
An quòd ei natura ſalax, & multa libido eſt?
Ornat Romanas an quia pelle nurus?
Sarmaticum murem uocitant plerique zibellum,
Et celebris ſuaui eſt unouine muſcus arabs.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

Temeritas .

In præceps rapitur , fruſtra quoque tendit habenas
Auriga , effræni quem uehit oris equus .
Haud facile huic credas , ratio quem nulla gubernat ,
Et temere proprio ducitur arbitrio .

Garrulitas.

Quid matutinos Progne mihi garrula ſomnos
Rumpis, & obſtrepero Daulias ore canis?
Dignus epops Tereus, qui maluit enſe putare
Quàm linguam immodicam ſtirpitus eruere.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

Vino prudentiam augeri .

Hæc Bacchus pater , & Pallas communiter ambo
Templa tenent , ſoboles utraque uero Iouis :
Hæc caput, ille femur ſoluit : huic uſus oliui
Debitus , inuenit primus at ille merum .
Iunguntur merito . quòd ſi qui abſtemius odit
Vina , deæ nullum ſentiet auxilium .

Prudens,

Prudens, ſed infacundus.

Noctua cecropijs inſignia præſtat Athenis
Inter aues ſani noctua conſilij.
Armiferæ merito obſequijs ſacrata Mineruæ eſt,
Garrula quo cornix ceſſerat ante loco.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

Vis naturæ.

Pana colunt gentes, (naturam hoc dicere rerum eſt)
Semicaprumq; hominem, ſemiuirumq; Deum.
Vir tenus umblico eſt, hominum quòd propria uirtus
Corde oriens cæſa uerticis arce ſedet.
Hinc caper eſt, quæ nos natura in ſæcla propagat
Concubitu, ut uolucres, ſquamea, bruta, feras.
Quod commune aliis animantibus, eſt caper index
Luxuriæ, Veneris, ſignaq; aperta gerit.
Cordi alij ſophien, alij tribuere cerebro.
Inferiora modus, nec ratio ulla tenet.

Ars naturam adiuuans.

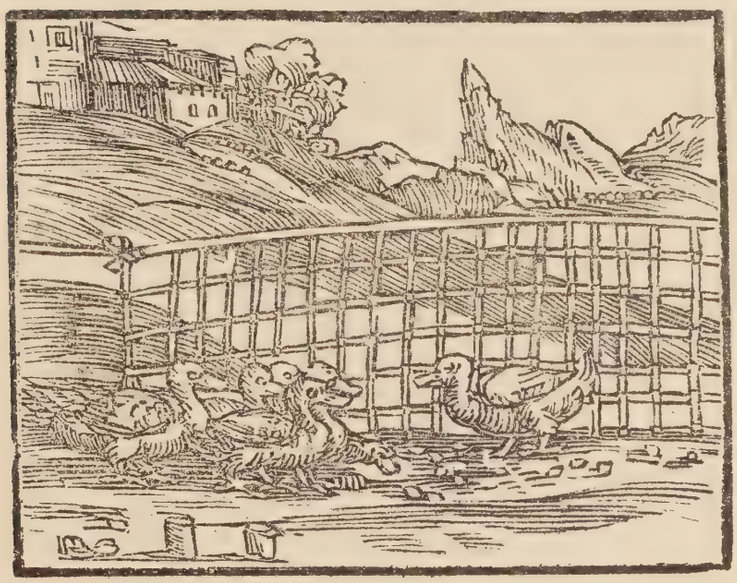
Vt Fortuna pilæ, cubo ſic inſidet Hermes:
Artibus hic, uarijs caſibus illa præeſt.
Aduerſus uim Fortunæ eſt ars facta: ſed artis
Cum Fortuna mala eſt, ſæpe requirit opem.
Diſce bonas artes igitur ſtudioſa iuuentus,
Quæ certæ ſecum commoda ſortis habent.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

Fatuitas.

Miraris noſtro quòd carmine dicẽris Otus,
Sit uetus à proauis cum tibi nomen Otho.
Aurita eſt, ſimiles & habet ceu noctua plummas,
Saltantemq; auceps mancipat aptus auem.
Hinc fatuos, captu & faciles, nos dicimus otos.
Hoc tibi conueniens tu quoque nomen habe.

Dolus in ſuos.



Altilis allectator anas, & cærula pennis
Adſueta ad dominos ire redire ſuos,
Congeneres cernens uolitare per aera turmas
Garrit, in illarum ſe recipitq; gregem,
Prætenſa incautas donec ſub retia ducat.
Obſtrepitant captæ, conſcia at ipſa ſilet.
Perfida cognato ſe ſanguine polluit ales,
Officioſa alijs, exitioſa ſuis.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

Nil reliqui .

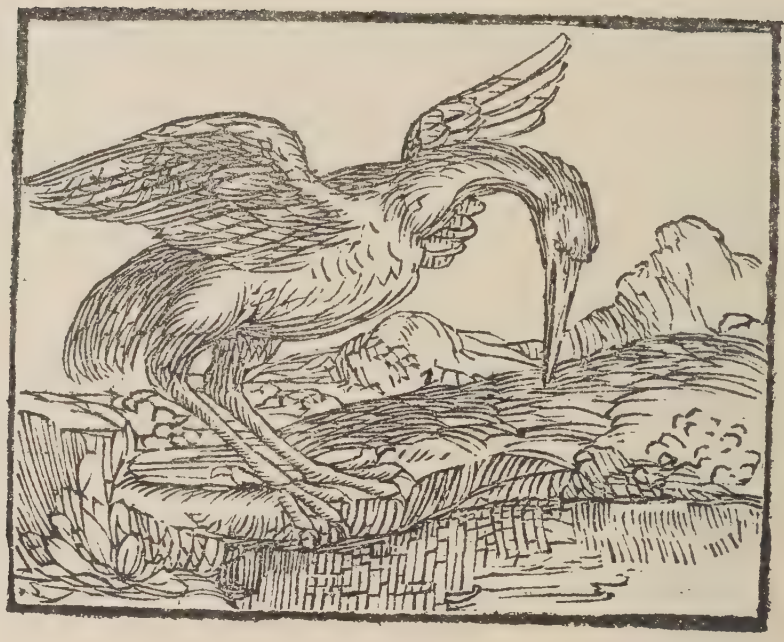
Scilicet hoc deerat , poſt tot mala denique noſtris
Locuſtæ ut raperent, quidquid ineſſet, agris .
Vidimus innumeras euro duce tendere turmas ,
Qualia non Atylæ caſtra'ue Xerxis erant .
Hæ fœnum , milium, corda omnia conſumpſerunt ;
Spes & in anguſto eſt , ſtant niſi uota ſuper .

Inanis impetus.

Lunarem noctu, ut ſpeculum, canis inſpicit orbem?
Seque uidens, alium credit ineſſe canem,
Et latrat: ſed fruſtra agitur uox irrita uentis,
Et peragit curſus ſurda Diana ſuos.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

In garrulum & guloſum .



Voce boat torua , prælargo eſt gutture, roſtrum
Inſtar habet naſi multiforiſq; tubæ .
Deformem rabulam , addictum uentriq; gulæq;
Signabit , uolucer cum truo pictus erit .

Opulenti hæreditas.

Patroclum falsis rapiunt hinc Troes in armis,
Hinc socij, atque omnis turba Pelasga uetat.
Obtinet exuuias Hector, Græciq; cadauer.
Hæc fabella agitur, cum uir opimus obit.
Maxima rixa oritur, tandem sed transigit hæres,
Et coruis aliquid, uulturijsq; finit.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

Mediolanum.

Bituricis ueruex Heduis dat ſucula ſignum.
His populis patriæ debita origo meæ eſt,
Quam Mediolanum Sacram dixere puellæ,
Terram: nam uetus hoc gallica lingua ſonat.
Culta Minerua fuit, nunc eſt, ubi numine Thecla
Mutato matris uirginis ante domum.
Laniger huic ſignum ſus eſt, animalq; biforme
Acribus hinc ſetis, lanitio inde leui.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

Nunquam procraſtinandum.

ALCIATAE *gentis insignia sustinet alce,*
Vnguibus & μηδὲν fert ἀναβαλλομένῳ.
Constat Alexandrum sic respondisse roganti,
Qui tot obiuisset tempore gesta breui:
Nunquam, inquit, differre uolens, quod & indicat alce:
Fortior hæc dubites ocyor an ne siet.

SERIES LITERARVM.

A B C D E F.

Omnes sunt quaterniones.

APVD ALDI FILIOS.

VENETIIS, M. D. XLVI.
MENSE IVNIO

AL
DVS

PHOTO-LITHS

OF A LEAF

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OF

ALCIAT'S EMBLEMS.

Ficta Religio

Regali reſidens meretrix pulcherrima ſella
Purpureo inſignem geſtat honore peplum,
Omnibus & latices plena è cratere propinat.
At circum cubitans ebria turba iacet.
Sic Babylona notant, quæ gentes illice forma,
Et ficta ſtolidas religione capit.

ANDREAE ALCIATI

Gratiæ.

Tres Charites Veneri assistunt, dominamq; sequuntur.
Hinćq; uoluptates, atque alimenta parant.
Lætitiam Euphrosyne, speciosum Aglaia nitorem,
Suadela est Pithus, blandus & ore lepos.
Cur nudæ? mentis quoniam candore uenustas
Constat, & eximia simplicitate placet.
An quia nil referunt ingrati atque arcula inanis,
Est Charitum? qui dat munera, nudus eget.
Addita cur nuper pedibus talaria? bis dat
Qui cito dat, minimi gratia tarda pretij est.
Implicitis ulnis cur uertitur altera? gratus
Fœnerat, huic remanent una abeuntq; duæ.
Iuppiter ijs genitor cœli de semine diuas
Omnibus acceptas edidit Eurynome.

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